New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.....NO. 1725 NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 31 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

presumes to enter. If he presumes upon his character as citizen to call public meetings and address them upon any subject of interest to those who may come to hear him, he accordingly renders himself liable to the censure, reproof and instant reprimand of the "ordinary" —meaning thereby the Bishop or Archbishop, —of the diocese thus invaded. It was in pursuance of this regulation of the Roman Catholic Church, that the Archbishop of New-York attended a meeting at the Tabernacle a few evenings since,—and, after the lecture was concluded, rose in the gallery and denounced the priest who had delivered it, as having broken the discipline of his order and rendered himself obnoxious to Archiepiscopal censure for addressing the meeting without having first obtained leave and license from his superior.

The Editor of the TIMES may be mistaken in supposing this to be the meaning of the somewhat nebulous communication from which it is gleaned. He entertains a profound distrust of his ability to comprehend the somewhat intricate details of the discipline of the Roman Catholic Church,—especially when expounded in the form of satire. But if he is mistaken in this matter he will very cheerfully receive correction at the hands of those who may be officially authorized to give it. He accepts, as beyond controversy, the assurance that Catholics are not Methodists, nor Congregationalists, nor Presbyterians. And while he concedes that they would not be allowed to recommend rifles or cannon as agents of civilization, at the West or elsewhere, the little light which has hitherto been vouchsafed, inclines him to the belief that they would be equally prohibited from recommending Emigration, Common Schools or the Holy Bible, as agents of material, moral or religious culture.

NEWS FROM HAVANA.

Reduction of Duties on Corn—Fetes—Hostile Demonstrations against Mexico—Miscellaneous.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times:

HAVANA, Monday, March 23, 1857.

The proposition of the *Junta de Fomento* for the introduction of corn has been acted upon at last by the *Intendente*. The duties have been cut down two-thirds,—the new order going into effect on the 1st of April. It is calculated that this will be sufficient to alleviate the distress so prevalent in all parts of the Island, where the crops of corn and vegetables have been entirely lost. Some few sugar estates on which the negroes are fed on "mush," and the rich people who keep many horses, receive full greater benefit from this concession that the poorer classes of our citizens, among whom corn is now so extensively used as in the United States. Besides, there is a complete absence of stalls where the meal may be prepared. It would be far better for Africa she duties on beef, and rice, and flour, which form the principal food of all classes. General Concha has manifested a strong disposition in these days for urge this subject on the attention of the Home Government, and I doubt very much if he can succeed in obtaining a modification of the tariff, as far as Spanish flour is concerned. The article is now sent from the United States to Spain, whence it is reshipped to us as the genuine Spanish article, and thus save the prohibitory duties that would have been paid coming directly from the United States.

Last Thursday was General Concha's patron Saint's day, which was celebrated with extraordinary manifestations of adherence by the whole population. The principal Creole families, even the converted "filibusters," joined the old Spanish party in paying honors and respect to the "Saviour of the Island." In the evening the "Plaza de Armas" was brilliantly illuminated, and all the regimental bands were in attendance, and discoursed sweet music until after 10 o'clock. The crowning feature of the day was the laying of the corner-stone of the dépôt of the Regla and Matanzas Railroad, and the solemn inauguration of the work. The Bishop of Havana, Concha, and all the other officials were present. The stone, after being duly incensed and sprinkled with holy water, was deposited in its place, the President of the Company having previously deposited in a small box sundry pieces of money, the daily papers of Havana, and a long description of the ceremony, filled with the most fulsome flattery of the extraordinary merits of General Concha, ascribing to him alone the present prosperous condition of the island. General Concha listened to all this stuff with great apparent satisfaction. You must know that this Company is eminently Spanish, and as such has received extraordinary assistance from the Government. I noticed among the workmen drawn up in a long line in front of the warehouses, more than sixty-five stout blacks belonging to the chain-gang.

The *Diario de la Marina* of the 21st published a long list of the vessels of the Spanish navy. As this publication follows the pompous announcement of hostile demonstrations against Mexico, it may be considered worthy of more serious consideration. The navy is numerically large, but, having personally inspected many of the vessels, I would not feel authorized to vouch for their effectiveness. The following is the list: Ships of the line, 2; screw-frigates, 4; frigates, 4; sloops, 4; brigs, 9; steam-schooners, 9; schooners, 5; pilot-boats, 4; gunboats, 5; side-wheel steamers, 33; Government storeships, 11. Some of the steamers are very fine vessels, most of them having been built in England. All the brigs are models of beauty, and far surpass any other vessels, of the same size, that I have ever seen. They are the admiration of every stranger visiting this port. Of the frigates, but little can be said in their favor. One good-sized frigate, mounting Paixan guns, could destroy the whole of them. The major part of these vessels are now on the coasts of Cuba. They are sent out here to be supported, as our friends on the other side of the water are rather too poor to keep up this powerful armament. If Spain could raise the money, she has vessels and men enough to seize on Vera Cruz. But this is the great difficulty. The 8,000 men are to be sent out in merchant vessels, and this costs money.

A joint stock company has been formed for the purchase of the lot of ground occupied by the ruins of the *Teatro Principal*, and the hotel kept by Mrs. ALBY, for the purpose of building a Cuban St. Nicholas. If the building is built upon the model that has been presented to the Captain General, it will be a handsome affair indeed. This hotel has been started in consequence of General CONCHA'S plan of rendering Cuba the Winter Saratoga of American travelers. The facilities offered by His Excellency for easy access to his colonies, particularly to Americans, who seem to be captivated by the approving smiles of foreign princes, has, in the opinion of all the "ever faithful," made hosts of friends for Spanish rule in America.

The *Bazar* continues to be our only source of amusement, in these days of fasting and prayer. The proceeds now amount to $40,000!

Yesterday the premiums awarded to Cuban exhibitors at the Paris World's Fair were distributed by the Captain General, with great pomp and ceremony.

Some rascal robbed the Cuban Hotel one night last week. The amiable landlady lost $1,500, and several of the boarders were relieved of surplus funds.

Steamer Isaac Newton.

All the necessary auxiliaries are now at the steamer, and preparations are in an advanced state for raising and pumping out the *Isaac Newton*. A bulkhead has been inserted about the leak, forward, and when her stern windows are raised above the water, the work of freeing her of water will take but a short time. Her upper saloons, thus far, remain uninjured. In two or three days more it is expected she will be afloat.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Office—4 Hanover-st., and 181 Broadway

From Washington.

OUTLINES OF THE INSTRUCTIONS OF THE NEW GOVERNOR OF KANSAS—SICKNESS OF SECRETARY CASS—THE NIAGARA—APPOINTMENTS.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 30.

The Cabinet have had several night consultations relative to the affairs of Kansas.

Mr. STANTON, the new Secretary of State, will leave next Monday, and will be the acting Governor of Kansas till the arrival of Mr. R. J. WALKER, whose private business will detain him here till early in May.

The outlines of the instructions to Mr. WALKER are agreed upon, and he is to proceed on the principle of recognizing the statutes of Kansas as valid. The principal business with which he is charged is, as heretofore surmised, to see that the people have free, independent and uninterrupted expression of opinion and exercise of suffrage concerning the affairs of the Territory in carrying out the provisions of the census law and registry law, and that for the election of delegates to the Constitutional Convention. The troops heretofore employed in the Territory are to be removed, and others who have not been engaged in former difficulties are to be ordered thither. It is apprehended, however, that there will be no use for the militia. The Administration are resolved that the laws shall be maintained at all hazards, and have full confidence in Mr. WALKER to carry out their instructions.

Mr. WOODSON, who is superseded by Mr. STANTON as Secretary of State, will certainly be appointed to the Land Office in Kansas.

Mr. CASS has been confined to his bed all day by sickness.

Every exertion is being made by the Navy Department for the steamer *Niagara* to leave New York on the 10th of April. Owing to the weight of the submarine cable, she will not be supplied with her armament.

The following Collectors of Customs have been reappointed:

Thomas D. Winner, at Great Egg Harbor; Edw. T. Hillyer, at Newark, N. J.; R. B. Wills, at Oxford, Md.; James G. Dell, at St. Johns, Fla.. Joseph Sierra, at Pensacola, Fla; Michael Shoemaker, at Detroit Mich., *vice* Hadman, whose commission has expired.

The following Surveyors have been reappointed:

ISAAC W. MICKLE, at Camden, N. J.

CHARLES PARKER, at Snow Hill, Md.

The following Postmasters have been reappointed: SAMUEL M. CHAMBERS at Jersey City, N. J.; GEORGE BOWERS at Nashua, N. H.; THOS. P. PIERCE at Manchester, N. H.; DAVID SMALL, at York, Penn.; THOS. BRAINERARD at Steubenville, Ohio.

T. RUSH SPENCER has been appointed a Register in the Land Office at Hudson, Wis., *vice* HERRICK removed.

News From Texas.

ELECTION OF ASSOCIATE JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT—MORTGAGE AGAINST THE HOUSTON RAILROAD.

BALTIMORE, Monday, March 30.

New-Orleans papers, of Tuesday of last week, are to hand. They contain Galveston dates to the 11th inst.

Ninety-three Counties in Texas give Roberts (democrat) majority over Gray for Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. Eighteen Counties were still to be heard from.

The discovery of a mortgage of a million of dollars, held by ARCHIBALD G. PEACE and C. E. RAMSEY, against the Houston Railroad, had occasioned considerable excitement.

From New-Orleans.

ARRIVAL OF EIGHTY DESERTERS FROM WALKER —VESSELS DETAINED AT THE MOUTH OF THE MISSISSIPPI—FROM TAMPICO.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, March 30.

The steamship *Empire City* is coming up, bringing ninety deserters from WALKER'S ranks.

The large number of twenty-three ships are detained inside and outside the Bar at the Southwest Pass of the Mississippi, for want of a sufficient depth of water.

We have three weeks' later news from Tampico, from which we learn that the Western States of Mexico were still in a disturbed state, and revolutionary movements were in progress.

A New Expedition to Central America.

NEW ORLEANS, Monday, March 30.

It is rumored that an expedition is fitting out here for some point in Central America. It is supposed to be the intention to make the first demonstration on Veragua, a Province of New Grenada, between Costa Rica and Panama. The expedition is said to be friendly to General WALKER, and that it is to act in concert with h m. It is also reported that a provisional Government has been formed, and that there are considerable funds raised.

From Albany.

THE ONE HUNDRED MILE RACE FOR $2,500 A SIDE—HEAVY RAILROAD ROBBERIES.

ALBANY, Monday, March 30.

Two sporting men of this city, TAYLOR and DALTON, started, on horses, from the Exchange, this morning, at 5 o'clock, for a one hundred mile race, without rest or feed. The bets are $2,500 a side. Whitesboro, Oneida County, is the termination of the race.

The horses passed Fonda, forty-three miles of the distance, at 9:15 A. M. Time, 4 hours 15 minutes. Dalton horse slightly ahead.

They arrived at Little Falls at 17 minutes past 12, the Dalton horse still a little ahead, but in bad condition. The general impression is that the Taylor horse will win the race.

On Saturday night six men were arrested for systematic robberies at the New-York and Boston Railroad Dépôts. Property to the amount of $1,500 was recovered.

ALBANY, Monday, March 30—6 P. M.

Taylor, the New-York horse, is the winner of the one hundred mile race. He arrived at Whitestown at 5: 30 P. M., making the distance in twelve hours and a half. The Albany horse was a quarter of a mile behind.

Murder Trial in Boston.

BOSTON, Monday, March 30.

The trial of JAMES MAGEE for the murder of GALEN C. WALKER, Deputy Warden of the State Prison, commenced to-day in the Supreme Court—Chief Justice SHAW presiding. The testimony against the prisoner is direct and explicit. The purposed grounds of the defence are not as yet developed.

The Frigate Merrimac.

BOSTON, Monday, March 30.

The United States steam frigate *Merrimac*, from Norfolk, has arrived below, and will be ordered into Quarantine.

Suicide.

ALFRED, N. Y., Monday, March 30.

The wife of DAVID JONES, of this place, committed suicide on Saturday last by hanging herself. No cause for the deed has transpired.

THE TRAGEDY AT MORAVIA.—We have only a few particulars to add concerning the Moravia tragedy. The young woman, Miss SHAW, who was shot, was alive as late as last evening, and some hopes are now entertained of her recovery.

The letters left by young WOOD, who shot Miss SHAW and immediately afterwards shot himself, were directed, one to his uncle, HAMILTON WOOD, and the other to Mr. CLARK, the man with whom he was living. The first gave directions concerning his burial, &c. The second to Mr. CLARK, informed him that had it not been for the regard he (Wood) had for Mrs. CLARK, he would have killed Mr. CLARK instead of Miss SHAW.

All the circumstances go to show that WOOD was in love with Miss SHAW, but becoming jealous of Mr. CLARK, determined upon the tragedy. It is now supposed that Miss SHAW knew nothing of his intentions to murder her. She persistently refuses to converse upon the subject. In the absence of any statement from her, the public will not be likely to gain any additional information concerning this most deplorable affair.—*Auburn Advertiser*, 25th.

INTERESTING FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA'S MAILS.

Our London and Paris Correspondence.

The Approaching General Election in Great Britain.

THE SPANISH CAMPAIGN AGAINST MEXICO.

Application to Protect Cuba Rejected by France and England.

The mails by the *Europa* arrived from Boston at an early hour yesterday morning.

In Great Britain, the chief and only political topic of discussion is the approaching General election. Our London correspondent, whose letter we publish, furnishes every information upon the subject.

A very large public meeting of electors had been held in London, at which resolutions were passed sustaining Lord PALMERSTON.

The *Paris Patrie* states that accounts from the frontiers of China received at St. Petersburg, and published by the *Journal de St Petersbourg*, announce that the Government of Pekin is in a state of dissolution, that the Emperor has no cash, and is forced to issue iron coin; that all the moneyed men had left the city, and that the Chinese and Manchous are in open hostility.

In the House of Lords on the 12th inst., Lord PANMURE, in answer to sundry questions from Earl GREY, said that it was the intention of the British Government to send out troops immediately to China.

We read in the Paris correspondence of the London *Times*:

"With respect to the terms of our treaty with Persia it was such, erroneously as I am given to understand, that Persia recognized purely and simply the independence of Herat. What Persia agreed to do was to forbear interference in the reigning Prince on condition of his executing in future the conditions on which his ancestors obtained the sovereignty of it. The city of Herat and its territory were given to the family of Soddokzyes in 1741 by NADIR SHAH, in recognizance for the great services rendered by the chief of that family to him during his campaign in India. Among the conditions imposed at that period on the Soddokzyes, and which are binding on their successors, is that of recognizing the Shah of Persia as spiritual protector of the Mussulmans of the sect of Ali, and the late war is attributed to the persecution by the Prince of Herat of those sectarians. But the Shah of Persia will have no right or power in the Government or the Administration of Herat; he will merely preserve his character of religious protector of the Dissenting Mussulmans of Herat, and whatever influence he may retain is exclusively in that capacity."

Advices from Naples represent the political condition of the country as unchanged. The Police had organized a system of terror and oppression which cannot be suppressed easy where.

It is said that the treaty between the King of Naples and the Argentine Republic, which had been suspended for some time, has again been revived—that all the conditions have been agreed on, and that it is to be shortly signed.

Franchini Kiraki, according to a Paris letter in the Independance, of Brussels, is endeavoring to negotiate a treaty of commerce between Turkey and Belgium.

The British Government have yielded to the solicitations of the gentlemen who hold the lease of the Kooria Mooria Islands, and an armed vessel will be forthwith dispatched thither for the protection of the enterprise and of such ships as may resort to the Islands for the purpose of loading guano.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Approaching Election—Public Sentiment in regard to Lord Palmerston's China Policy—Representation of the City of London—Lord John Russell's Address—Lord Derby's Pronunciamento—Relations with the United States—General Cass's Appointment—Spain and Mexico—Theatricals.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

LONDON, Friday, March 13, 1857.

The force of the first breath of electoral confusion has yet by no means expended itself; on the contrary, it has rather increased, though blowing from different points of the compass. The pro-PALMERSTON prospering gale has somewhat abated of its intensity, but none of a counteracting kind is yet perceptible. Still there are negative evidences abroad that the Dictator won't be quite so omnipotent next Parliament as was assumed. Some of the great constituencies have already spoken out in a strain decisive of the reelection of those most obnoxious to ministerial wrath for their vote on the China question. First among these is Sheffield, which has reëlected the fearless ROEBUCK with loud and unanimous acclaim, as also his colleague, HADFIELD, who voted with him. Manchester has likewise been most enthusiastic in its greetings of CORDEN, who acts on behalf of BRIGHT, (at present in Rome, where he is recovering from his tedious illness,) and also in its greeting of MILNER GIBSON, the *alter ego* of CORDEN in BRIGHT'S absence. CORDEN himself has not yet made choice of a constituency to appeal to, it being certain, however, that he will not again stand for his late one, the West Riding of Yorkshire, not so much on account of any change that has taken place towards him, as because of the local duties pertaining to the seat; and to these he is more than ever indisposed since the death of his only son—a calamity that continues to leave its traces strong upon him. CORDEN'S conduct, under the present revulsion of popular feeling, for there is no gainsaying that fact, is described by all who know it as in every respect worthy of the man—simple, dignified, firm, yet conciliatory and hopeful. He is careless about himself; careless whether he obtain a seat or not, though there can be no doubt that many will be pressed upon his acceptance in a very short time if he does not come in at the general election some three weeks hence. But towards BRIGHT he feels most keenly; and the defeat of his friend and life long associate at Manchester would be viewed by him with the acutest poignancy. Fortunately there is no danger of any such contingency; and the outspoken tribune, who long ago denounced the present Premier as the great impostor of the age, will again be in a condition to confront his antagonist, and perhaps will not be so squeamish as formerly in stopping short of facts that may prove something more than charlatanrie.

Several other liberal boroughs are awakening to the consciousness that it is quite impossible to have voted against PALMERSTON without being therefore necessarily qualified for Newgate. In no part of England did the mania for his Lordship run so high as in the city of London. Requisitions to him to become a candidate were got up with great eagerness; but he was much too wise to accede to anything of the sort, and intimated that he meant to abide by his small and select pocket borough of Tiverton, where he can be subjected to none of the vicissitudes in public opinion which inconveniently afflict great men occasionally. Meanwhile the conscript fathers of the financial community had met in solemn conclave, and, as they thought, disposed of the four seats, the entire representation, to their enduring satisfaction. Two of Mr. FRANCIS'S old friends, namely, Mr. RAPHAEL CESTER and Mr. CRAWFORD were fixed upon as candidates, together with Sir JAMES DUKE, one of the present members; the other, MASTERMAN, the banker, retiring. A good deal of doubt was felt, or rather affected to be felt, as to the third sitting, or penniless, member, the millionaire, ROTHSCHILD. Not only had his position for ten years back been most anomalous—repeatedly elected by his fellows, and the election confirmed by one branch of the Legislature, and rejected by the other—but there were objections of a personal kind that rendered him the reverse of a favorite with those on whose decision his selection mainly rested. Accordingly it was all but determined that he should be told to make way for some one whose vote would be available, and the city thereby not be deprived of its full complement of members through this practical sacrifice of one to the theory of justice to the Jews. But, on the other hand, it was suddenly recollected, at the last hour, that he was a most munificent doner to those funds for registration purposes, without which the bulk of the electoral body in England, few as they are, compared with America, cannot be induced to exercise their privileges of franchise. Had it not been for Baron ROTHSCHILD, the liberal registration in the city would now be in such a state that Lord DERBY'S party could sweep off the whole four seats. This consideration, and a few others of a like kind not less cogent, even of the providential resolve that the capitalist should be brought in once more, and one further struggle made for the vindication of those principles of civil and religious liberty symbolized in his Caucasian person.

You will not have read thus far without recalling the absence of BRUTUS' statue at the Cæsarean festival. What of Lord JOHN RUSSELL? you will ask. He was wholly passed by as though he had never existed, notwithstanding his national and historic name, and illustrious antecedents, hereditary and personal, and the fact of his having represented the city for sixteen consecutive years. Such flagrant forgetfulness of great services has perhaps never stained the annals even of parochial turpitude. He had voted against shelling a defenceless multitude in an unarmed town, and that was enough to cancel the memory of all his contributions to whatever is most dear to British feelings within cotemporary memory. But though they forget him, he was resolved not to forget himself. To the amazement of nearly every body, he yesterday issued a characteristic address, appealing to "the old principles and the old cause;" summarizing the struggles and the triumphs of his career, and asking if one vote, even though it were an erroneous one, should blot out all thought of the past. But he denied that the vote was erroneous, and set about proving its correctness in a manner the most conclusive; his address supposed being the act of the Government finally entirely, finishing up the Thursday that they meant to send out a Plenipotentiary to superintend Reform, after pretending on the Tuesday that they approved and applauded everything he had done, and meant to deliver from it. Indeed this discrepancy between the message and deliverance of the Executive has given a very ugly appearance to Mr. Disraeli's decision that the fact of the Government was planned by its own head, for the purpose of a dissolution, thereby securing an irresponsibility for several months from all parliamentary control whatever, and the opportunity of pushing a perilous but well-advanced policy to certain extremities, the end whereof is not yet. It is now becoming obvious to all eyes that Ministers might have had a majority if they liked. Why they did not like is best known to themselves, or rather to himself, for no one thinks of more than one Minister, and he the chief. But Lord JOHN RUSSELL has brought out that point in very prominent relief; and people are beginning to ask themselves on all hands, What is the reason PALMERSTON abstains from an admission that would have converted his minority into a majority? That reason has not yet dawned upon the public mind; nor is it very certain it ever will, during his lifetime at least. If afterwards, it is questionable if the knowledge can be turned to any practical account in the sense those who surmise the real state of the case could desire.

A most telling point in Lord JOHN'S address is the use he makes of a passage from the speech of Sir FRANCIS BARING, formerly his own Chancellor of the Exchequer, and a general supporter of PALMERSTON'S, but who voted against the latter on this occasion. Sir FRANCIS is a Whig, and, like his relatives, the Brothers BARING, is nearly, but not so nearly as they, allied to the present Lord ASHBURTON, son of him of the treaty—abhorred by PALMERSTON. All the other BARINGS, except FRANCIS, are Derbyites; but in the present chaotic state of parties they will vote for Lord JOHN as the friend of their relative, there being no politician of their own party yet in the field for the city. Here, then, are materials multitudinous for interest clashing, and combinations of all sorts. If the Liberals do not vote *against* Lord JOHN, which few will have the face to do, he is certain to come in, which would be ten times more galling to the Palmerstonites than the return of a score of Derbyites, who, for that reason, will support Lord JOHN whenever possible. The city is in a terrible ferment, to-day, at this apple of discord being thrown into it—that is, the intriguing, trimming, pseudo-reformers; while the Derbyites, of course, are delighted at the embroilment, and preparing to profit by it. One result of this is very likely to be the rejection of ROTHSCHILD, which will go far to confirm the apprehension that Lord PALMERSTON will approve himself at the close of his career—what he has ever been since he had power of any sort—a substantial friend to reaction and obscurantism; for there cannot be a question that his present game will throw back the cause of reform of every kind to an incalculable degree.

In respect to Lord DERBY'S party, they may be said to be biding their time, satisfied that however matters may seem to go against them now, the elements of future strength are accumulating for them. The noble Earl at their head is on Monday next to deliver his pronunciamento in the House of Peers, on PALMERSTON'S *coup d'état* of suppressing the Parliament, and, more than that, on a false pretence; for, as just shown, ministers would not have been defeated had they disclosed on the 3d the intention they made known on the 5th. This address of the Earl's is certain to have a startling effect of one kind or the other, perhaps of many kinds, and the anticipatory excitement is already exceedingly vivid. For a peer of the realm to deliver a harangue confessedly intended to operate on the election of members of the House of Commons, is an innovation so startling as to superinduce the dread that the British Lion is approaching a most dispirited and ignominious *finale*, and that the "sun of England" is fast hurrying to extinguishment and eternal eclipse.

On the night following, namely, next Tuesday, a motion of considerable more interest to you is to be made, also in the Upper House, by the late Governor-General of [illegible] Lord ELGIN, for papers relative to the present state of Anglo-American affairs. The [illegible] had a motion

An item of news of American interest, more notable, it is to be presumed, than that just alluded to, is contributed by the Madrid correspondent of our Premier's organ this morning, viz.:

"The debate of the English Ministry on the Chinese question has occasioned intense surprise in Madrid. Great interest is taken here in the event, not only on account of its European importance as affecting the position of Lord PALMERSTON'S Government, but on account of the views it may have upon the future policy of the country at this time, when it is known that preparations are making here for the expedition against Mexico, and when the Spanish Government must view any act of hostile policy which may be in force, of an anti-national character, as one likely to produce a state of affairs in China, (the accounts of which may alarming for the safety of the reigning dynasty,) would permit. As it is, he has little or nothing to expect. Certainly not India, now; and hence we may look for a very decided expression of views on all the points that can be brought within the scope of his motion.

The time is certainly opportune for his purpose. The authentication of the rumor of General CASS'S appointment to the Secretaryship in the Buchanan Cabinet, has let flow a considerable quantity of commentaries on the part of speakers and writers amongst us, and people affecting to be in the secret do not hesitate to shower sinister compliments on Lord CLARENDON for his presence in withdrawing his brother's, Mr. C. VILLIERS, nomination as ambassador to the United States, in dread of the apprehension of the consequences of this very Cass business. PALMERSTON'S own evening print of yesterday, under date of Paris—but more likely of London manufacture—says:

"The high position attained by General CASS in the Buchanan administration has caused deep annoyance to the resident Americans in Paris, who remember the unpopular and mischief-making conduct of that statesman while Minister of the United States at the Court of the Tuileries."

PALMERSTON'S own morning print of yesterday likewise says:

"We do not believe that General CASS will put our feelings to any very serious test; but it cannot be denied that there are other considerations which enter into the national views on the subject of a war with the United States, and which may be materially modified in the course of a few years; and it is doubtable that American cause should know how much our forbearance and long-suffering are due to their present monopoly of that great staple which is the key upon which the greater part of the commerce of the world turns."

Again:

"It is becoming a question whether the very panic now existing on the subject of a probable future will not in a few years so stimulate production as to create an absolute glut. No further discoveries on the Southern States will then be felt; and it will be a serious contingency if that newly fixed independence should be coincident with one of those trials of temper to which it has been of late the pleasure or interest of American statesmen to subject us."

And further, in the same strain:

"All the world knows how little the British authorities intended either in the case of the outbreaks, and how promptly reparation was offered even after force was taken, even though there was every appearance of that force being taken intentionally. The patience with which we submitted to have our Minister rudely dismissed is matter of history; and as long as the councils of the British nation are guided by the wisdom and forbearance which have characterized them, such patience and forbearance may be repeated again and again, in spite of the perverse which chronicles the journeys of the pitcher to the well, and their termination."

Now it is pretty well understood that there is evidence available at this moment in London, and perfectly well known to the British Government, that General CASS is animated by no hostile design against England—no more than [illegible] is under disposed to promote the continuance of the [illegible] enemy. All told and a good deal more privately will come out in the course of next week, if the fact of Rome have the opportunity of [illegible] on his return to the Capital, the controversy of that community [illegible] to put the last touches to the [illegible] Mexico, and [illegible] they get from London the needful word.

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"The debate of the English Ministry on the Chinese question has occasioned intense surprise in Madrid. Great interest is taken here in the event, not only on account of its European importance as affecting the position of Lord PALMERSTON'S Government, but on account of the views it may have upon the future policy of the country at this time, when it is known that preparations are making here for the expedition against Mexico, and when the Spanish Government must view any act of hostile policy which may be in force, of an anti-national character, as one likely to produce a state of affairs in China, (the accounts of which may alarming for the safety of the reigning dynasty,) would permit. As it is, he has little or nothing to expect. Certainly not India, now; and hence we may look for a very decided expression of views on all the points that can be brought within the scope of his motion.

The time is certainly opportune for his purpose. The authentication of the rumor of General CASS'S appointment to the Secretaryship in the Buchanan Cabinet, has let flow a considerable quantity of commentaries on the part of speakers and writers amongst us, and people affecting to be in the secret do not hesitate to shower sinister compliments on Lord CLARENDON for his presence in withdrawing his brother's, Mr. C. VILLIERS, nomination as ambassador to the United States, in dread of the apprehension of the consequences of this very Cass business. PALMERSTON'S own evening print of yesterday, under date of Paris—but more likely of London manufacture—says:

"The high position attained by General CASS in the Buchanan administration has caused deep annoyance to the resident Americans in Paris, who remember the unpopular and mischief-making conduct of that statesman while Minister of the United States at the Court of the Tuileries."

PALMERSTON'S own morning print of yesterday likewise says:

"We do not believe that General CASS will put our feelings to any very serious test; but it cannot be denied that there are other considerations which enter into the national views on the subject of a war with the United States, and which may be materially modified in the course of a few years; and it is debat

...ter of a quarter past, I am not able to give you the day's proceedings; but up to the moment of closing my letter I was able to learn that M. DE MANTEUFFEL, the Prussian Minister, had been admitted to take a seat in the conference, that he had caused surprise and irritation by asking to refer one of the first questions put to him to his government, etc., etc. Now, when it is recollected that each member of the conference when taking his seat conceded to an invisible secrecy, as in the case of the conference of last March, the courage of this writer of reliable news is astounding.

Decidedly Paris has become the diplomatic arbiter of Europe. It is here that are parcelled the diplomatic difficulties of nearly the whole civilized and half civilized world. A year ago the great Russian quarrel was settled here. Then the Emperor of Russia sends his leading statesman here to settle a vital question with England. The Neufchatel question is being settled here. A convention between England and France will soon sit in Paris to lay down a programme on the China question. Prince DANILO, reigning Prince of Montenegro, is now here to obtain an arrangement on the restricted state of his little kingdom. The discussions on the Italian question receive their chief impetus from the cabinet of the Emperor. An agent of the Spanish Government will be here in two or three days to ascertain the position of France and England on her Mexican quarrel.

But one would suppose that NAPOLEON had enough to do just now with his own interior affairs. The Senate, the Council of State, and the Corps Legislatif are in session, those three bodies that the French Constitution dignifies with the title of "Legislative power," and what is better, to the satisfaction of everybody, they are beginning to show signs of a living vitality. It is a curious phenomena of French physiology, that their Legislative or other organized bodies do not know what *bonderie*, or silent obstinacy is. With them it is all cringing, passive submission, or frank and gaily opposition.

For the first time since he has been on the throne, NAPOLEON has relaxed the reins a little in the presence of these bodies, and the avidity with which the opportunity has been seized, shows but too plainly that the old revolutionary spirit is not yet crushed out. There are certain measures of importance relating to interior affairs, which the Emperor signified his willingness to defer to the "Legislative power," and the readiness with which those bodies entered into a discussion of the measures, opened the eyes of the Government to the fact that the spirit of opposition was there. But NAPOLEON, as the nation becomes more and more habituated to his reign, and his power gains force, seems disposed to allow a little healthy opposition to grow up, in order to act as a safety-valve to the smouldering fire that might break out elsewhere, and in a more dangerous form.

Thus, at the session of last year, he presented, and was obliged to withdraw, a so called free trade bill—a bill removing the restriction from certain prohibited articles, and diminishing or abolishing the duty on certain other highly protected articles. At the opening of this session the Emperor re-...d a second presentation of the bill this year, and the Corps Legislatif, like a lot of schoolboys, were struck with joy at this their first triumph over the power that holds them in subjection.

Since, again, the Emperor has ...ed to participate in gathering the great fruit of his army at Sebastopol, in getting to know the wish of Paris on...ther matters, such as regulating the finances and a large policy, so as to keep the family and the ...ies always practically before the country. But he ...ould not, with the right views of a despotism, in fact in society, subvert utterly the great merit of the French Revolution, viz: that there will forever ...ist in the principal cities, and that perhaps that class of the intelligent better be established. But the Emperor stated the truth in this form, trusting to an apparently drastic (?) repast, in which *B* was declared that this was an exceptional case, that the Emperor himself was opposed to a revival of the republican principle of the rights of seniority, &c. In the discussions of this report the bill passed the Corps Legislatif without discussion. Arrived in the Senate, however, there was opposition. Naturally constituted a ready acquiescence. But this body is composed principally of noblemen, and they feel that this is a question which touches their dignity. So, very unexpectedly, they have sent the bill to a committee, of which Marshal MAGNAN (no friend of PELISSIER'S, by the way,) is chairman. But the bill will finally pass.

Thus again the Emperor has just proposed a new law on movable property, and on this question it was understood the largest liberty would be given to discussion. The question was proposed in the Council of State, and the Council held several meetings at the Tuileries, where it was presided over by the Emperor, for the discussion of this question. Opposition was made from the start. New and important facts were developed by some of the high members, which seemed to impress the Emperor strongly. One member declared that during the whole eighteen years' reign of LOUIS PHILIPPE not a single new tax had been imposed. This statement struck his Majesty forcibly. Subsequently, M. SCHNEIDER, Vice President of the Corps Legislatif, occupying the Count DE MORNY'S ...ce during his absence, had a long conversation ...th the Emperor on this subject, in which he urged objections to the bill with so much force and ...leasure, that it is thought it may finally be withdrawn. M. SCHNEIDER is a man of undoubted ability, with a great practical knowledge of the ...ants and the sentiments of the country, and his ...ggestions are said to have produced a great impression on NAPOLEON—at least as great as it is possible to produce on such impassible material.

But before yesterday there was an irruption of the market-women. Six hundred of these women marched in a body to the Tuileries to talk of their grief to the Emperor. (You see the disagreeable side of the centralization of power: if the state assumes to regulate minor affairs, it must sometimes put its fingers into dirty and disagreeable work.) The fish-women arrived at the door of the Palace, making fearful clamor, gesticulating and shouting for his Majesty to come out. His Majesty gave orders that one of the leaders might be admitted to explain their griefs. This was done, and while the clamor...hoe, (another confrence!) was going out, the petitioned mob in the court calmed down a little. The explanation of this little revolution is this: The grand central market, the largest and finest market in the world, has just been finished, and the difficulty arose when they arrived at the distribution of the places. The administration of the markets and the women came to an open rupture, and as these women have been taken in favor by the Emperor, they marched up to the Tuileries to ask his interference in their behalf. NAPOLEON promised to give the affair immediate consideration, and yesterday he drove in his phaeton with the Prince BACCIOCHI at his side, to the market, and inspected the ground of difficulty.

So you see NAPOLEON has his hands full just now.

MALAKOFF.

The Threatened War Between Spain and Mexico.

THE PLAN OF OPERATIONS—PROPOSAL TO SEND SANTA ANA FROM CARTHAGENA—APPLICATION TO FRANCE AND ENGLAND TO PROTECT CUBA FROM THE UNITED STATES—GENERAL MOVEMENTS OF THE MEXICAN TROOPS IN PARIS.

Madrid (March 6) Correspondence of the London Times.

The preparations for an expedition against Mexico, has the final decision of the Government been definitively taken, are going on with great activity. It is thought that the operations will be limited to a blockade of the Confederate ports of Vera Cruz, and the Spanish special forces, great enough for the subjugation of the country and the temporary occupation of the principal cities, would be a hazardous and possibly a disastrous measure.

Madrid (March 7) Correspondence of the London Times.

The probability of hostilities with Mexico begins to excite a good deal of attention here. The matter is complicated. On the one hand the Government is loth to go to war with that Republic, but its pecuniary claims should in some way give pretexts for embroilment to the United States, of which the Spanish papers are wont to call the North American Confederation, is augmented by a refusal which, *I am assured, has been received from England and France to the application made to them for protection for the island of Cuba* while an expedition went against Mexico. A Special Envoy from the Mexican Government, Señor LA FRAGUA, is said to have arrived at Southampton, and to be on his way to Madrid, charged with explanations respecting the recent outrages on Spanish residents in the territory of the Republic. Until he has been heard, and until the receipt of dispatches from the Spanish Minister at Mexico, now on the road and expected here next week, no final decision will be taken by the Government. Meanwhile, preparations continue. Two large vessels are getting ready to leave Cadiz with troops, and the officers ordered on this service have received orders to hold themselves in readiness for prompt departure.

The plan of the Spanish Government is the following: It is proposed to send Gen SANTA ANA from Carthagena (South America,) where he at present is, and whence he will have sent instructions to his partisans in Mexico. Vera Cruz is to be taken in his name, and with Spanish aid; his adherents will be in readiness to join him, and to march upon the capital. This project has probably had its origin in an application which is known to have been made to Spain a short time ago by SANTA ANA for a large number of officers to lead an attempt he was contemplating. It is thought that the capture of Vera Cruz is spoken of rather too confidently, as a thing sure to be at once effected. St. Jean d'Ulloa passes for one of the strongest fortresses (if not the strongest) in the two Americas, and, although the French, favored by circumstances and by a very feeble resistance, captured it in 1838, it does not necessarily follow that it is to fall an easy prey to the Spaniards in 1857. Notwithstanding the news lately received from England, of a blockade by Spanish men-of-war of the Mexican ports, it is doubted whether this can be effective and sustained, the more so as the northerly gales, usual in those latitudes at this season, would render it difficult and dangerous for a squadron to remain off the Mexican coast. All the troops that are as yet known to be under orders for Cuba are about 2,000 men, draughts from different regiments, and which in any case would be sent later in the year to fill up the vacancies caused by deaths and completion of service in the ranks of the army in the Spanish West Indies. It is asserted, however, that in addition to these a sufficient body of troops could be spared from Cuba to form the expedition against Mexico.

Madrid (March 10) Correspondence of the London News

The ministerial journal *Espana* states that the French and English Governments have readily acknowledged the rightful cause of Spain in her dispute with Mexico, and that the United States will be called upon to remain neutral, in the event of war. M. SALAMANCA has just left Madrid for Paris upon urgent business.

M. LAFRAGUA, an envoy from the Mexican Government, is expected in Madrid almost immediately (if he has not already arrived) with explanations relating to the unfortunate events in Mexico, and hopes are entertained that war between Spain and Mexico may yet be averted.

From the Paris (March 13) Correspondence of the London Times.

M. DE OLAGUIBEL, the Mexican Minister in Paris, had a long conference this morning with Count WALEWSKI, Minister of Foreign Affairs. It is said that the Mexican Government, perceiving that serious events are impending, has requested the good offices of Great Britain and France to arrange the differences with Spain.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Opinion.

IN SUPREME COURT, (Brooklyn)—SPECIAL TERM. Before Judge Mosher.

MONDAY, March 30.

The People on the Relation of Samuel Graham vs. Daniel L. Northrup, Auditor of the City of Brooklyn.—The defendant has taken the objection that the alternative writ of mandamus issued in this case is insufficient.

The rule is that in an alternative mandamus the relator must set forth *his title*—or the facts upon which he relies for the relief sought; and this must be done in the usual form, and any defect in substance in the writ, as a want of sufficient title in the relator to the relief sought, may be taken advantage of at any time before the peremptory mandamus is awarded. This rule is founded on good sense. The defendant has the right to know what it is that he has the opportunity of answering every material point constituting the title of the relator, and the relator must then make due and legal proof of those facts, before he can obtain the relief he seeks. (See Commercial Bank of Albany vs. Canal Commissioners, 19 Wend. 28, and cases cited by the Chancellor at p. 30, 32.) The same rule was recognized by the Court of Appeals in the People vs. Bennett, (1 Cowan, 496;) Mr. Justice SUTHERLAND, in this case, after adverting to the reasons given by the Chancellor in the case in 19 Wendell, adds that another, and perhaps a more cogent reason, that the alternative mandamus is considered as a declaration, and the relator is the actual plaintiff, and the familiar rule that no man can only succeed upon the strength of his own allegation is applicable.

On comparing the allegation of the writ with that stated in 24 Cow., 479, it will be seen how far it is from meeting the requirements of the rule. There is no allegation of any fact, except that of the auditor's refusal to certify the relator's bill. The sum claimed by the relator is described; but there are no facts alleged showing that he has a legal title to the money. Especially it is not averred that he has expended any or what sum in keeping the horse and wagon. As this allegation will be necessary to present the main question upon which the Auditor relies, and one which is of interest to the public at large, viz., whether the relator is entitled to the whole $500, or only to so much thereof as he actually and necessarily expends in keeping his horse and wagon, I think the objection must be sustained.

But as this defect can easily be corrected, and no doubt will be, by the parties, from what was said on the argument, and as they have both argued the question upon the merits, and have requested a decision accordingly, I shall express my views upon the points they have argued. If the present writ shall be amended or a new one issued in conformity with the rule stated above, an order, in conformity with this decision can be entered, and either party can then proceed to obtain the review of my action, as they may be advised.

After the relator's predecessor in the office of Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies had been elected, and had entered upon the discharge of his duties, the Common Council fixed his salary at $1,500 per annum. They also on the 11th of April, 1855, and during his term of office passed the following resolution.

Resolved, That the sum of $500 per year, commencing on the 1st day of January last, be appropriated to the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies for the payment of the expenses of keeping a horse and wagon, which is required to enable him to discharge his duties; and the Comptroller is hereby directed to pay the same in monthly payments, *upon the certificate of the Auditor.*

The 30th section of title 3 of the Charter of 1854, provides that no officer's salary shall be either increased or diminished after his election and during his continuance in office.

The defendant, as Auditor, took the objection that under this provision nothing more could be paid to the then Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies than his actual and necessary expenses in keeping the horse and wagon; and that to pay him more would be in effect increasing his salary during his continuance in office, thus doing indirectly what they were by law prohibited from doing directly. Of the correctness of this position there can be no doubt. It was acquiesced in by the late Commissioner and acted upon during the residue of his term of office.

The defendant contends that the same reasoning extends to the present Commissioner. But in this he is clearly in error. The statute only places the compensation of the office beyond the control of the Common Council from the time he is elected and during his continuance in office. If the regulations of the Common Council do not conflict with this provision, they are valid; and in so far only as they do conflict with it, are they invalid. They may raise the salary of future office holders at their pleasure, and as they possess legislative power, their will may be gathered as well from a necessary implication as by the use of express terms.

The only question, therefore, is upon the construction of the resolution of April 11, 1855. This resolution declares in so many words that the keeping of a horse and wagon is required to enable the Commissioner to discharge his duties. It appropriates $500 per year to the *Commissioner for the payment of the expenses* of keeping such horse and wagon, and the Comptroller is directed to pay *the same*, in monthly payments, upon *the certificate of the creditor.*

What is the antecedent of the relative words "the same," in the last clause? Is it the "sum of $500 per year," which was appropriated to the Commissioner, or is it the "expenses of keeping a horse and wagon."

So far as the signification of the relative is concerned, it may refer to either antecedent. But from the collocation of the members of the sentence, it seems to me more natural and proper to refer to "the sum of $500 per year" as the antecedent. And this construction is, to some extent, at least, sanctioned by the fact that this sum is *appropriated to the Commissioner.* And if this were the whole of the resolution, I should feel little hesitation in adopting this conclusion as on the whole sound and satisfactory.

But the resolution goes on to provide that "*the same*" (whether it be the expense incurred, or the proportionate part of the $500) is to be paid only upon *the certificate of the Auditor.*

The present application is to obtain the very certificate; and the Auditor withholds it for the reason that the bill now presented is without items or details, or vouchers. The bills annexed to the relator's affidavit, which he asks that the auditor be compelled to certify, are each for the one-twelfth part of the sum of $500, appropriated by the resolution of April 11, 1855. But the Auditor shows by affidavit that this claim when first presented and disclaimed by him was in the following form:

The City of Brooklyn, BROOKLYN, Feb. 14, 1857.
To Samuel Graham,
Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies, Dr.
To horse hire, shoeing, &c., for the months ending
For do. do. do. do. do. do.
To amount of your account disallowed by me, $7 97

To which was appended a certificate of the correctness of the bill by the relator. What, then, are the powers and duties of the auditor with regard to the auditing of this and other claims against the City? They are prescribed by the Charter of the City and by the ordinances of the Common Council. By the charter (§ 11, title 3) it is made the duty of the auditor to examine all bills presented against the City for payment; to *close* against the City, or for local improvements, or *other* like Accounts, shall be paid unless an auditor of the same shall have been indorsed as for material or supplies which shall not have been furnished, or for audits any charges which shall not be just and reasonable or according to contract; but he shall reject all such claims, bill or charges as any resolution or ordinance of the Common Council, or certificates, to the contrary notwithstanding." The Auditor has also power to require from the different City officers all the information which they may possess, and the exhibition to him of all books, contracts, resolutions and other papers and documents in their respective departments or in their possession, requisite in his opinion to the discharge of his duties; and it is made the duty of all City officers to furnish and exhibit the same when so required by the Auditor. (Sec. 8.)

These powers are intended as a safeguard to the City; and a check as well upon the Common Council as upon the heads of departments and other City officers. They are to be exercised by the Auditor for the protection of the City Treasury at all times, and with reference to every bill or claim presented against the City. Neither the Common Council, the heads of the departments, or this Court can prevent the appropriate exercise of these powers or the discharge of these duties.

Undoubtedly, if the Auditor errs in any decision he arrives at upon a claim presented, if he misadvises in the construction of a contract or ordinance, or in regard to the rights of a creditor of the City, he is responsible to law, and all such errors may be set right by this Court. But the Common Council had before them these various and stringent provisions when they passed the ordinance, April 11, 1855, under which the relator claims. They must be taken to have intended that the Auditor should do his whole duty, by the bills which he was thereby required to certify. If he was not to inquire whether the materials had been furnished, the services rendered, the expenditures made, why was he to certify at all? Suppose that he was to learn that the Commissioner had not kept the horse and wagon at all, or only for a part of the time, would it not be his right and his duty to act upon that fact in giving or refusing his certificate.

I conclude, therefore, that the apparent ambiguity in this resolution is reduced by the reference of the bills of the Commissioner to the Auditor for examination and allowance, and by the provisions of law which fix the powers and duties of the Auditor upon such bills when so presented. It is proper to add that the Common Council had intended to increase the salary of the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies to $2,000, or to give him an addition to his salary of $500, in consideration of the fact that he was required to keep a horse and wagon to enable him to discharge his duties, it was perfectly easy for them to have so *said*. They can now do so if they see fit, though by reason of the statute above referred to, any such provision can only apply to future incumbents of the office. As the law now stands, I think the present incumbent can only receive the necessary expenses of the keeping of his horse and wagon.

The peremptory mandamus must be denied; but as the relator is a public officer, and has presented a claim upon which it was proper to make the decision of the court, no costs are awarded against him.

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LOST—ON THE 28TH INST. THE FOLLOWING notes: 1 signed R. B. Thomerton, for $1 96, dated March 24, 1857, payable to the order of Perley & Parkhurst, 4 months from date; 2 notes signed Jos S. Townsend, dated Jan 28, 1857, each for about 60, to order of D. Parahurst, 1 payable 1st of August, 1857; the other 1st January, 1858. All persons are cautioned against receiving the above notes, as they have been indorsed or negotiated by the payees. Any person finding said notes, will be rewarded by leaving them at this office.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Europa's mails reached this City from Boston at an early hour yesterday morning. In Great Britain, the topic of chief interest is the approaching dissolution of Parliament, and the general election will immediately follow. Our London correspondent enters largely into the subject, and discusses the prospects of Lord PALMERSTON being sustained by the country in his China policy. We have some further intelligence respecting the preparations of Spain for the prosecution of the projected war with Mexico. It is alleged that the Government of Madrid proposes to bring SANTA ANA from his retirement in Carthagena, and that Vera Cruz will be taken in his name. Another version is that operations will be limited to a blockade and the bombardment of Vera Cruz, and will not extend to the landing of a military force. We have confirmation of the statement that Spain had applied to France and England for the protection of Cuba from the United States, and that the application was positively rejected.

The steamship *Empire City* has arrived at New-Orleans, having on board ninety additional deserters from WALKER's ranks.

An expedition favorable to Gen. WALKER is said to be fitting out at New-Orleans for some port in Central America—supposed to be Veragua, a province of New-Granada, between Costa Rica and Panama. It is reported that a Provisional Government has already been formed, and that considerable funds have been raised.

We learn by telegraph that the outlines of the instructions to Mr. WALKER, the new Governor of Kansas, have been agreed upon by the Cabinet, and that he is to proceed upon the principles of recognizing the present Statutes of Kansas as valid. His principal business will be to see that the people have free, independent and uninterrupted expression of opinion, and exercise of suffrage concerning the affairs of the Territory. How this is to be done, however, does not appear, if the present laws of the Territory are to be carried out.

Among the bills introduced in the State Senate yesterday was one establishing a uniform standard for the illuminating power of gas, supplied by companies in this City, and another creating the office of Gas Inspector, to be appointed by the Governor, and to hold office for two years, receiving fees for the inspection of meters, &c.

The great hundred-mile race, between a New-York and an Albany horse, for $2,500 a side, came off yesterday, between Albany and Whitestire, in Oneida County, and was won by the New-York horse, in twelve hours and a half.

Captain RYNDERS, the new U. S. Marshal was sworn into office yesterday by Judge BETTS of the U. S. District Court. Messrs. WM. A. TUCKERMAN and WM. M. TWEED became his sureties in $50,000 each. The captain enters upon his official duties to-day. He has appointed Mr. JOSEPH TUCKERMAN, the former Deputy Marshal as his first deputy. This is the only appointment he has made thus far, although having thirteen in all to make. The captain says he has already sent to Washington for a Government warrant of $20,000 to meet the expenses of his office.

Captain DE RIVERA's second lecture on the war in the Crimea was delivered last night in Hope Chapel, before a large and fashionable audience. The gallant gentleman entertained the assemblage for nearly an hour and a half with a graphic description of the events that occurred with the besieging army from the period immediately preceding the engagement which was signalized by the disastrous charge of the "Light Brigade," until the final unsuccessful effort of the French to take the Flagstaff Bastion. The lecture was illustrated by a large painting of Sebastopol and its defences.

The sole native right of supplying, for the ensuing three years, water to vessels of all kinds and dimensions leaving the port of New-York, was awarded yesterday by the Croton Aqueduct Department, to Mr. THOMAS F. BELL, he having made the highest bid,—$10,750 per annum. The contract for the three years just ended, was $12,500 per annum.

In the Supreme Court, yesterday, the case of W. FRANCIS MORGAN vs. A. S. LIVINGSTON was decided. The case is a singular one—the recovery of property which has been put out of a person's hands to avoid payment of claims against the owner. The property was first put out of Dr. MOORE's hands in 1844—as he claims to prevent certain relatives from troubling him about it. He received it as a gift from his parents, and some interested parties were inclined to contest his rights thereto. This suit was commenced some years ago, and F. G. YOUNG, Esq., was induced to take it upon speculation, he to have $10,000 if he succeeded. The decision will, probably, be contested, and, finally, taken to the Court of Appeals.

The sale of the furniture, books, dental apparatus, &c., the property of the late Dr. HARVEY BURNELL, took place yesterday, at No. 21 Bond-street. The crowd in attendance was immense. Nearly everything disposed of fetched a good price,—indeed much above its actual value.

The hearing of the motion to change the place of trial of Mrs. CUNNINGHAM BURDELL and Mr. KOHLE from the Court of Sessions to the Oyer and Terminer, was postponed until Thursday next on account of the absence of the District Attorney.

The case of SARAH J. PAULDING in the matter of the habeas corpus of GRACE M. PAULDING, was put down for the second Monday in April.

There have been sixty-three pews sold in Rev. Dr. HATFIELD's Church, at prices ranging from $130 to $500 each, the whole bringing $20,600. Eighty-nine pews remain to be sold, for which is expected to be realized $20,000 more.

A sloop, laden with a wide deck-load of boards, going through the draw of the Harlem Railroad bridge yesterday noon, knocked aside the castings on which the platform of the draw revolves—in such a manner that the draw could not be closed. In consequence, all the trains that left New-York after noon were stopped on this side the bridge, and most of the passengers, after hours of delay, returned to the City. The Boston Express train passengers coming to the City were fortunately transferred to this side by a tedious process—planks having been thrown over the way of the old bridge for the purpose. The City train took them as soon as locked down to the depot.

At a meeting of the Brooklyn Common Council last evening, under the special order, a Report of the Railroad Committee in favor of the running of cars on Sunday, was taken up for consideration. After a short discussion the report was adopted by the following division: Ayes—Aldermen Russell, Gould, Hoffman, Lawton, Doherty, Del Vecchio, Madison, Van Brunt, Rogers, Oliver, Shaw, Pitkin, Benton, McMahon, Wilson, Smith, Colahan, Schultz, Walter, Palmer, Kalbfleisch, Jenkins—23. Noes—Aldermen Pierson, Darling, Clarke, Rowe, Spader, Welsh, Vail, Wogtum, Snyder, Pearsall, Schein—12. A motion to reconsider was lost by a vote of 25 ayes to 9 nays. An injunction to prevent the Railroad Company running their cars on Sunday, will probably be obtained.

The New Governor of Kansas.

ROBERT J. WALKER's appointment as Governor of Kansas is naturally regarded by the country at large as an event of great significance. The Governorship of a Territory has never ranked as more than a second or a third-rate post;—and Mr. WALKER, having been a Cabinet Minister, is certainly a politician of first-rate pretensions, and a man of acknowledged ability and position. That such a man should have been selected by the President for such a place, and that he should have accepted it, are indications of the high sense entertained by both, of the magnitude and importance of the duties to be performed.

What Governor WALKER will do when he gets there is a matter of profound interest and anxiety. That he is expected by President BUCHANAN to do something, is evident from the fact of his appointment. If inactivity were to be the order of the day, Mr. WALKER would not have been the chosen man,—for it suits neither his nature, his reputation, nor his ambition, to be inactive there or elsewhere. But *what* he is to do is, in the main, matter of inference or pure conjecture. A large portion of the public press, and of the community, jump to the conclusion that, as he is a Southern man and a Pro-Slavery politician, the fact of his appointment affords proof positive that he is going to Kansas solely to carry out the Southern, Pro-Slavery programme, and to bring Kansas into the Union as a Slave State. It is perfectly natural that the zealous and active leaders of the Opposition party should strenuously inculcate this view of the subject,—for if firmly established in the public mind, it plants a formidable battery of assault upon the Federal Administration. But we are not quite sure that the country at large will take precisely this view of the subject, or that the theory itself will bear a close and critical examination.

It must strike every one, in the first place, that to make Kansas a Slave State requires merely a *tool*,—not a Governor. The Pro-Slavery ultraists are now in the ascendant:—they have the Legislature, the Judiciary, and the *pro tempore* Executive, in their own hands. The surest and the easiest way to secure their schemes would be to leave them alone,—either to appoint no new Governor at all,—or to appoint one who would be merely a passive instrument in their hands,—or to fetter the appointee with such instructions as would leave him no liberty of effectual resistance. Mr. WALKER's appointment does not answer any of these conditions. He is an active, resolute, self-willed man,—who will be nobody's tool, but master of the situation himself. He goes out supplanting the serviceable Secretary WOODSON, who has been by far the most useful Pro-Slavery agent in the Territory; and, if rumor is correct, he goes without instructions and with pledges of the most absolute and thorough support in whatever measures he may think proper to adopt. It is further to be considered that the Free-State organization is now the main obstacle in Kansas to the consummation of the Pro-Slavery conspiracy against it. If the new Governor is sent out to lead and perfect that conspiracy, it would be most essential that he should be a man of whom the Free-State settlers would be the least suspicious, and against whom they would, therefore, array the least hostility. Mr. WALKER is not such a man. His antecedents will give him the confidence of the Southern faction, and arouse all the distrust and vigilance of the Free-State Party.

These considerations do not prove that Mr. WALKER goes out to make Kansas a Free State; but they certainly throw doubt upon the theory that he goes solely and exclusively to prevent its becoming one. If that had been Mr. BUCHANAN's purpose, some other man would have been selected. A Northern *doughface* would have been infinitely more serviceable in such a work than a man of Mr. WALKER's stamp.

Our own impression is, that Mr. WALKER, as Governor of Kansas, will do everything in his power to secure to the actual inhabitants of Kansas complete and unchecked sovereignty over their own affairs, and especially over the question of admitting or excluding Slavery. And we believe, further, that President BUCHANAN, Governor WALKER, the whole Cabinet and the intelligent leaders of the Democratic Party—North and South—are perfectly well aware that a large majority of the people of Kansas are desirous of making it a Free State; and that they are also aware that to defeat and overbear this desire on their part will involve the utter destruction of the Democratic Party. No man in the country is probably more thoroughly advised of this fact than Senator DOUGLAS. Nothing but the virtual pledge that Kansas should come in as a Free State, saved Indiana, Illinois or Pennsylvania to the Democracy; and the forfeiture of that pledge will throw every one of those States into the ranks of the Opposition. Governor WALKER and President BUCHANAN are politicians—and whatever may be their personal sentiments, they are not likely to overlook or neglect the necessities of their party. They are not likely, therefore, in our judgment, to contend against the evident purpose of the settlers of Kansas to make it a free State. It is said, on the other hand, we are aware, that by yielding to this pressure they will forfeit the support of the South. But, in the first place, the South is by no means unanimous in favor of forcing slavery upon Kansas; and, in the next place, it is not easy to see where the South could go if it becomes dissatisfied with the Democracy in regard to Slavery. It could scarcely transfer its support to the Republican party, and that is the only foe with which, for some time to come, the Democrats will have to contend. Mr. BUCHANAN has much to lose and nothing to gain by making Kansas a slave State; and he has nothing to lose and everything to gain by doing whatever may lie in his power to protect the inhabitants in making it a free State. Unless he and Mr. WALKER, therefore, love Slavery, *per se*, better than party supremacy, and the possession of power, we do not think they are likely to play into the hands of ATCHISON, STRINGFELLOW, & Co.

Mr. WALKER's devotion to Slavery, it is well enough furthermore to remember, amounts to little more than a supreme devotion to Cotton. As a political economist he has always regarded Cotton as the corner-stone of the Republic,—and he believes in Slavery mainly, if not exclusively, because he deems Slavery essential to Cotton. Beyond this, he has never been a Pro-Slavery ultraist. He is not likely to regard the establishment of Slavery in Kansas, or any other equally Northern latitude, as desirable or feasible. We see no ground, therefore, to apprehend that he has any such bigoted devotion to Slavery as would overbear the considerations of party policy to which we have already alluded. And, while we do not look to him for any special favor to the Free Soil sentiment, or any such appreciation of its importance to the public welfare, as is cherished throughout the Free States, we do not believe that he will be the bitter and relentless opponent of its development in Kansas, which many expect to find him.

Church Confiscation.

It is certainly noteworthy, though as certainly not surprising, that the *Herald* is one of the most efficient supporters of the bill now before the Legislature in relation to the affairs of Trinity Church. The well-known integrity of that paper, its high moral and intellectual tone, and its active agency, during a series of years, in diffusing the principles of a pure and evangelical religion, give it a right to be heard upon a question of this nature, and must contribute greatly both to the influence which it brings to bear, and to the joy with which it is welcomed among the assailants of the oldest and one of the most beneficent religious institutions of the country. We can well imagine the trepidation with which reprobates like Bishop POTTER, and GULIAN C. VERPLANCK, saw a flag inscribed "JAMES GORDON BENNETT, Editor and Proprietor," unfurled against them. When Saul was found among the Prophets all Judea wondered; but when Balaam blessed invading Israel, his benison carried consternation to the Moabites; and is not heathenish Trinity to be driven off her land that flows with milk and honey?—and have not her assailants for years proclaimed themselves the especially chosen people?—and has not Balaam, "the man whose eyes are open," and whose curses they might have looked for, blessed them?

In the faithful performance of its duty as priest and prophet, the *Herald*, the faithful animal that has carried Balaam these many years, held forth on Sunday last, against the "odious monopoly" of Trinity Church. It objects to the continued existence of that religious corporation, (which has aided in establishing more churches in destitute parts of the State, and has supported more clergymen who otherwise would have been obliged to abandon their parishes, than any one other institution in the country,) not because "it fails to promote the interests of the Protestant Episcopalian Sect generally," but because such a well-endowed religious corporation may be made "an instrument fatal to the efficiency and permanence of our free institutions."

Scott's Puritan dame prayed constantly "to be delivered from Papacy, Prelacy, and Peveril of the Peak;" and the *Herald*, in its anxiety for the preservation of our liberties, and its solicitude for the welfare of our Zion, is on its knees night and morning that we may be delivered from Papacy, Prelacy and Trinity Church. It thinks of religious institutions, at least of those that have money to use for religious purposes, that "religion benefits but little from them;" and, having an eye to business as well as to piety and patriotism, and doubtless with the hope of aiding in the formation, from the old mother parish of Episcopal New-York, of a Grand Combination Trinity Church and Company, which may take a place among the "fancies," and supply the place of *Parker Vein* in its fickle affections, it favors not the mere admission of all the Episcopalians of the City of New-York to the control of Trinity Church property—that would fall far short of the needed remedy—but the taking of that property entirely out of the control of the members of the Episcopal Church.

It must be confessed that this is open and straightforward in a surprising degree, considering the quarter whence it comes; though we should not forget that Balaak, to his equal astonishment and disgust, found Balaam, when brought to the point, and when his eyes were open, a very direct and pungent person. To be sure, the position is stupidly weakened by resting upon a complete misrepresentation of fact, to wit, that Trinity Church does not acknowledge any responsibility for the management of its property, "even to the members of its own congregation;" for all its communicants and pew-holders have the right to vote at the election of the Vestry which manages that property; and every member of this parish has the same means of obtaining information, as to the administration of its affairs, which are possessed by the members of any other parish, or church of any denomination in the land. But in revolutionary times it is not well to insist too inflexibly upon the absolute truth of every assertion made in a revolutionary document; and of that character are the articles which have appeared in the *Herald* upon this subject. For they have a consistency that is admirable; and while they profess to be chiefly inspired by hatred of the Pope and the Archbishop of Canterbury, it is evident that they are animated by a fear of the spread of the tenets of any and every denomination of Christians, because they are directed in terms against *all* monopolies "having for their object sectarian predominance." Now, all religious denominations have equal toleration with us, and every religious body owning property, as, for instance, the Union Theological Seminary, or the Methodist Book Concern, is a monopoly, having for its special object the advancement, and, if possible, the predominance of the tenets of the sect by which it is either endowed or supported; and so, if the views of the *Herald* (which has so honestly pushed this matter at once to its legitimate and inevitable issue) prevail, we may not only have the pleasure of seeing the property of Trinity Church taken from the control of Episcopalians, Low-Church as well as High-Church, but of witnessing the confiscation of every endowed religious institution in the State, and particularly the Theological Seminaries, which especially "have for their object sectarian predominance." This event may, of course, be looked for as to occur most speedily in the case of those institutions with regard to whose management there are differences of opinion in the denomination to which they belong. A petition to the Legislature on the part of the discontented party, as *ex parte* examination, and the thing is done; a holy calm is produced by the entire removal of the cause of discord.

It must be confessed that the *Herald* has well embodied the spirit in which the proceedings against Trinity Church have been carried on. The first examination by the Committee of Inquiry was confined to those persons who were either least qualified to speak with regard to her affairs, or to her professed enemies, or, in the few cases where others were called, they were not asked for facts within their knowledge, but for their opinions upon subjects about which it is hardly possible for men not to differ. The Committee being shamed into a supplementary investigation, the results of that were, in important instances, misrepresented in the supplementary report by the same unhappy "accident" which struck the "not" out of the pirate's copy of the eighth commandment; and this report was hastily made the ground for an article in an Albany paper, even more unfounded and injurious in tone than the remarkable paper on which it was based. *Delenda est Carthago* may now be rendered, Down with Old Trinity, which appears to be the watchword of the party of which the *Herald* is the main support. It may be that Old Trinity should come down; but we counsel those who aid the Low Church Episcopalians in toppling over her time-honored walls, to look carefully to the foundations of their own religious houses.

Confiscation, or some thorough work akin to it, is, however, the only remedy which can consistently be accepted by the professedly aggrieved party in this case. The proposition of Senator BROOKS, that half the Vestry of Trinity Church shall be elected by her own parishioners, and half by the Episcopalians of the City at large, is a poor attempt to compromise that which cannot and should not be compromised. Either Trinity Church owns the property which she now holds, (that is, if a Church can hold property,) or she does not. If it be hers, then she must keep it; if not, then it must be awarded to the entire Episcopalian Church of New-York,—if, again, it is consistent with the preservation of our liberties that even that religious body shall "monopolize" property. This question of title we may hereafter examine; and meanwhile, we congratulate the nine well-known gentlemen who signed a recently published Declaration against Trinity Church, upon their happiness in finding a cause at once so holy and so patriotic that they and the *Herald* "JAMES GORDON BENNETT, Editor and Proprietor," are at last colaborers, working shoulder to shoulder, on its behalf.

A Brief Madness.

In the earliest ages of Hellenic history it was discovered by an astute observer of human nature, that when a man was *drunk*, he was also for the time being *mad*; and the benevolent compilers of the Greek Reader have taken care that the benefit of this brilliant truth should not be lost to that omniscient individual, "every schoolboy" of modern times. Equally important with this great fact, however, is the correlative and complemental fact, that when a man is mad he is also for the time being drunk; and as a Society for Total Abstinence from Exasperation has not yet been instituted, we think it right to seize the notable opportunity afforded us by one of our Southern contemporaries, for urging upon the anxious philanthropists of our day the pressing need of such an organization.

In another part of to-day's paper the benevolent inquirer into human infirmities will find a series of extracts from the *South Carolina Times*, which will surely tell their own story and touch his generous heart. They will show him how painfully true it is that the mental symptoms of excessive and impotent indignation are analogous if not absolutely identical with those of hopeless inebriation. He will note especially the singular coincidence of the two disorders in this—that in the one case, as in the other, the sufferer loses all just sense of his relations to the universe. The victim of private punch, and the victim of political fury, are alike afflicted with a *methymaniac* tendency to attribute to others the emotion under which they are themselves laboring. Precisely as Jones or Brown, on his way home from the Club, insists upon it that Broadway is reeling around him, and that his faithful convoy, Smith, is unspeakably tipsy, does the unknown Editor of the "*South Carolina Times*" aver that Gov. AIKEN is no gentleman, and that the NEW-YORK TIMES is in a fanatical frenzy of rage. The pathology of this lamentable case will reward the closest inquiry; but, as we do not like to dwell on the spectacle of sufferings which we have no present opportunity of alleviating, we leave the topic to the consideration of the scientific and humane reader, and pass on to concern ourselves with an assertion casually let fall by the *Carolina Times* in the fervor incident to its condition, which the general reader will find to be of no slight public importance. This is to the effect that the courtesy exhibited by Mr. AIKEN to the Speaker of the House of Representatives has been "*condemned by the Democratic papers of the South without a single exception!*" A fact so startling and so disgraceful should arrest the attention of the most thoughtless, and we must express a hope, that when the *South Carolina Times* shall have recovered from its brief madness, it will take the pains to verify very carefully a statement which involves such a scandalous imputation upon the character of the South. For not even the melancholy example of the *South Carolina Times* itself can induce us easily to believe that no one man has been found in the whole of fifteen States of the American Union who was sufficiently true to the instincts of decency and civilization, to uphold the well-bred and gentlemanly Representative of the Charleston District in his endeavor to prove, that the existence of the institution of Slavery is not absolutely incompatible with cultivation of the refinements and courtesies of life. We shall be sorry indeed to be convinced that the social organization of the community represented by the *South Carolina Times*, is only to be described in the guilty phrase with which the midshipman dismissed in his diary the private economy of the Feejee Islanders—"Manners—*none*;—customs—*disgusting*."

POLICE POWERS.—What objection can there be to bestowing magistrates' powers upon Chief MATSELL? We are told that SAM still sticks in his veto to this measure, which, if inserted in the Charter Bill by the Senate, might do much towards relieving the City from hordes of garroters and vagrants. The Chief of the Police, more than any other individual, wields speedy suppressive of commotions which come more slowly before the notice of other functionaries, and, if invested with sufficient authority, might do an amount of good, which no one else could accomplish.

KILLING NO MURDER.—Human life at the National Capital is not held at a high value. Unfortunately, there have been too many evidences of this during the past year or two, and killing a fellow-being for a slight provocation is not there regarded as a punishable offence. To provoke an attack by wanton and gross abuse, and then commit a murder in self-defence, does not subject one to any punishment in Washington. The last exemplification of this was in the acquittal of Colonel LEE, who coolly and deliberately shot Mr. HUME, the latter having been provoked by the grossest insult to strike the former with his cane. The conduct of Mr. HUME was not to be defended, but some allowance should be made for infirmity of temper; and, when a man is exasperated by a disgraceful accusation, perfect self-restraint is not to be always expected. The recent acquittals in Washington of HEISKELL and Col. LEE show that, while you may not strike an adversary in self-defence, you may shoot him with impunity. The lesson, we imagine, will not be lost, and hereafter it will not be a word and a blow, but a blow and a bullet. To kill is less dangerous than to strike.

A CHANCE FOR DISTINGUISHED PERSONS.—It has been announced that a wealthy gentleman of this vicinity has just given to four of the prominent painters of this City commissions of unusual magnitude. The artists in question are Messrs. HUNTINGDON, HICKS, ROSITER and BAKER. Each is to paint a picture fifteen feet by nine, grouping from twenty to thirty distinguished living personages of this country.

This is certainly a very liberal commission, and we are glad to know we have so magnificent a Mecenas among us. But where are all the distinguished people to be found who are to fill up these monster canvases. Thirty distinguished living personages in one frame, and four pictures of that magnitude will require no less than one hundred and twenty subjects. We shall expect to see an advertisement in the morning papers, headed thus: "Wanted—A few living distinguished personages to sit for their pictures. Good references required." We might suggest the names of a few, but it might be deemed officious.

ROWDY-DOW-DOW.—The attempts of Mr. REYNOLDS to bring the street-sweeping force into action, on Monday morning, were rendered unavailing by the interference of a mob of artificially patriotic citizens, who, whatever influence they may be permitted to exercise during elections, ought, at more peaceable epochs, to be diligently superintended by the police. Mr. REYNOLDS made a second effort last night, and succeeded in carrying off the first series of spadesful from Broadway and its vicinity. Ere the week is out, if not interfered with by Ward Inspectors, and others who hope to upset the contracts, for the benefit of Mr. ERLING and his gang of black mailers, the lower wards of the City will be relieved from a large portion of their burden of garbage. Meanwhile the police should be in the way to prevent everything in the shape of rowdy-dow.

MISTAKE.—The *Evening Register* says that the proprietors of the TIMES have sued the Editor of the *Herald* for damages arising from its attack upon the title of the Brick Church property. This is an entire mistake. The proprietors of the TIMES are too grateful to the *Herald* for these attacks to requite them in such an ungracious manner. The property sold certainly at *one-fourth* less than it would have commanded but for those attacks; and the proprietors of the TIMES were thus enabled to purchase for $100,000 property which they have since been offered $125,000 for, which they value at nearly twice that sum. We beg to assure the *Register* that we are far more disposed to present the Editor and Proprietor of the *Herald*—the "historian" of *Parker Vein*—a service of plate, made out of Potosi Lead, than to sue him for thus deprecating property which we were anxious to buy.

MISERY LOVES COMPANY.—We would not be thought capable of exulting in the calamities of our neighbors, but we must confess to something approaching satisfaction on reading in the Philadelphia papers complaints of the filthy condition of the streets of that city. We had supposed that our own street-filth entitled us to preëminence in dirt, but it seems they are no better off in Philadelphia. One of the papers in the city of right-angles says:

"Complaints continue to be made in relation to the filthy condition of the streets of Philadelphia, and unless the authorities look to them at once, sickness will be inevitable. The admonition furnished by the deplorable condition of affairs at the National Hotel, Washington, should not be lost sight of. It is known, too, that many of the common sewers of Philadelphia are worse than useless."

We fear that Democracy and dirt will be regarded as synonymous terms, before long, unless there is a radical change in our great municipal corporations.

GREAT SLAUGHTER OF MUD LARKS.—One of the first effects of Mr. REYNOLDS' street-cleaning operations will be to throw that large class of industrials out of business, commonly called mud larks. The occupation of these little "Othellos" will be gone, and the pathetic appeals they have been in the habit of making as they looked up from the black mud at the street corners, will be heard no longer. These little crossing-sweepers, with their pale begrimed faces and frozen feet are among the saddest sights of our streets; they have been a standing reproach to the City authorities; but, hereafter they will be driven to some other "dreadful trade," worse than gathering samphire, and we shall see them no more. At least we hope so.

A LESSON FOR YOUNG AMERICA.—WASHINGTON IRVING, who is now in his seventy-fifth year, recently received an invitation to be present at the oration delivered by EDWARD EVERETT in Albany. He returned an answer regretting his inability to attend, on account of his being so busily occupied in getting the last volume of his work on WASHINGTON through the press, and his being incessantly subject to the printer's call.

SERIOUS—BUT UNPARDONABLE.—Why is a citizen coming back to New-York from the country, like a man gone to the next world?

Because he is returning to dust and ashes.

OBITUARY.

Hon. KENNET JOHNS, Chancellor of the State of Delaware, died at his residence in New-Castle on the night of the 29th inst., in the 66th year of his age.

Sale of Mr. Bendelari Thurston's Library and Engravings—A Thousand Ladies Present.

The announcement that the sale, by auction, of the "goods and effects" of the late B. THURSTON, would take place yesterday, at the premises, No. 21 Bond-street, drew an eager crowd (although nearly as early as 9 o'clock by the numerous advertisements, Mr. H. D. SPENCER, auctioneer, had long before that time the neighborhood was more impassable than in the best days of the imprest, when Governor CLINTON were the mark of Jos Miller. Before the auctioneer's hour of eleven was no longer than human to the building was a matter of exceeding difficulty. The ladies outnumbered the gentlemen, three to one, and were determined to get in. They pushed, they elbowed, they squeezed, they fell back on their prerogative, and asserted their women's rights, they strongly went in for going in, and in they went. For a long time nothing was visible but a mass of bobbing heads, crowding in,—like after the apple,—so that the blood stains on the wall of the room where the murder was committed, to talk and to listen to the bids for the furniture. To listen and talk, for only three ladies made bids, while seven or eight hundred talked, and the rest, a dozen or two, listened. Many a dress with the perspiration coursing down his face, thanked the Fates that not over a hundred ladies were crinoline, and that there were not more than five dozen parasols hooped petticoats. We regret to state that some gentlemen forgot their gallantry, and complained that one woman required as much room as two or three men,—a most preposterous murmur, of course,—but one freely made, and frequently reiterated.

The gentlemen, to tell the honest truth, were as eager to get in as the ladies, and many a lady's dress suffered in consequence. When the auctioneer opened the sale, the house (all except the upper story, where the Misses CUNNINGHAM and their young brothers were,) was jammed and crammed with people. Movement from place to place, even as the distance of a few feet, was almost literally a matter of impossibility. So the sale commenced. First in the Doctor's bedroom, the hair mattress, from his bed, went for $8. But the bid was barely communicated when a cry was heard, and a policeman in attendance arrested a pickpocket. Everybody tried immediately to get his hands down to his pockets, to feel that everything was safe, but found the jam too tight, and sighed for Croton with ice in it. Then the Doctor's bedstead was sold for $9, and his bureau for $9 50. Four lots of books in the bureau,—not a book worth chronicling by the title,—went for $7 50—an individual having the hardihood to call himself EATON, bidding for one lot. At the name of EATON (one would have thought it was JESUS, the name of the Father of All Evil, in the Arabic and Persic tongues,) there arose cries of "turn him out," "put him in the street," "another him in dust." When the execrable effervescence of the crowd had subsided, the blankets and sheets of the bed were sold, bringing good prices. The next articles offered were a pair of glass shades, covering specimens of the human jaw modeled in wax, which Mrs. EVANS purchased for five dollars and three shillings, (auctioneers do no recognize the decimal currency yet,) and then Mr. EATON, or the audacious impostor usurping his name, purchased a fetus in a glass case for eighteen shillings. Again, at the sound of the hated name, the cry burst forth, the windows were forced open, and for a few moments there was a terrible suspense. Were the indignant crowd over the windows about to hail EATON forth into the street, he had left so dirty? The auctioneer's voice reassured everybody. "Gentlemen and ladies," he said, "here is a glass case, with a skull in it. The skull can move its jaw. It is a fine specimen." Somebody gave $5 for it. Another skull, without a case, was purchased by Mr. MARSON, a dentist. A large bottle of chloroform was bought by Dr. ROSENAU for $1. The dressing bureau with looking glass brought $14, the carpet in the bedroom went for six shillings and sixpence a yard. Dr. ROSENAU bought the Doctor's electrical machine for three dollars and one shilling, and somebody gave fifty cents for the Doctor's fish hook, and with that purchase the auction in the room closed.

MILTON sings of a deep deeper than the deepest deep, and certainly a crowd more crowded than the most crowded crowd existed in the room of the murder. Before the auctioneer could commence those ladies were with the extremest difficulty removed in a fainting condition, and men and women, who examined larded the carpet, as Falstaff did the barren earth. The renowned secretary sold at once for $25. Then the crowd treading on each other's toes, and getting incensed, the auctioneer had to pause and plead for as little noise as would enable him to hear the bids when bidders showed their wrath. The sale of the Doctor's books commenced. First a copy of the Holy Scriptures in two volumes, with TURNBULL's notes, which went for $1 25; then a Bible in one volume, which brought 75 cents; then another Bible, which sold for the same sum; then a copy of the New Testament, with DODDRIDGE's notes, which was purchased for three shillings; then "Cruden's Concordance," which brought seven shillings. All these volumes were nicely bound, and apparently had been little used. Several standard medical books, such as "Smith's Operative Surgery," "Cooper's Surgical Dictionary," "Paine's Medical Commentaries," the "United States Dispensary," "Ure's Dictionary," the "Dental Journal," &c., brought good prices. Mahogany chairs, with velvet seats, plain cane-seat chairs, and similar articles were purchased at prices exceeding their first cost. The Doctor's mahogany dental work-case sold for $13, his operating chair for $22, while his numerous dental tools were disposed of under their value. When the "scrapers" were announced, a cry was raised for EATON, but he, or the individual representing, him was not present to purchase them. "He is gone to escape Broadway," said the crowd. The marble centre table, at which the doctor was supposed to have been seated when the murderous attack was first made on him, was sold to Mr. MOUNTAGE for $7. His work bench and lathe brought $4 50; his mahogany dental case, filled with tools, a hundred at least, went for $6; and in selling this last article, the auctioneer fell into the funny vein of Governor CORNBURY—only a long distance behind—and said, "Now gentlemen, now ladies, is the time to purchase teeth. Who wouldn't have teeth? Who would be without teeth? Teeth cost you $100 a set, and here you can buy enough for a few dollars to supply yourself and all your friends."

While in the second story things were thus progressing, in the parlors below stairs, amid a crowd almost equally great, an animated discussion was going on: the point in dispute being the ownership of Mrs. CUNNINGHAM-BURDELL, being the subject of dispute. Females took part therein very loudly, and it was observable that the ladies, whenever they delivered their sentiments, were not in favor of the prisoners. The male listeners to the account, groaned, sneered and swore, broke out in interruptions, crying, "How comes COMMITT to hold another grand inquisition," "Three cheers for EQUITY," "Let's all go and take a drink, and EQUITY will foot the bill." There was little attempt at decorum, notwithstanding the presence of about two hundred ladies, till the auctioneer and the rest of the ladies and gentlemen descended from upstairs, to sell the parlor furniture.

The prices in this room were even better than in the second story. Nearly everything went at more than its value. The carpet in the front parlor, injured and disfigured as it was by the proceedings at the Coroner's Inquest, sold for its original cost when new, twelve shillings per yard; the carpet in the back parlor, still more injured, brought one shilling and sixpence a yard; the pier-glass in the front room, 94 by 28 inches, was eagerly bid for, and was knocked down for $70; one mantel mirror, in a massive gilt frame, 64 by 54 inches, sold for $77; the pier-glass in the back parlor, 94 by 60 inches, only brought $60, estimated, even at that price, to be $50 over its worth; some wretched landscapes, in oil, brought from $7 to $10 each; a hunting scene brought $23; sofas went for $14 and 15 each; the centre tables in each parlor sold for $26 each; a rosewood desk and secretary in the back parlor was purchased by Dr. ROSENAU for $60, and the hat-stand in the hall went $5 above its value, at $12. Altogether, the articles sold brought excellent but not exorbitant prices. There were few bidders. Some second hand furniture dealers made large purchases, and most of the other riche artwere bought by Dr. BURNELL's personal friends. But the crowd—which long before the termination of the sale had ceased to increase, inasmuch as a house once crammed to its utmost can hold no more—enjoyed the looking on enormously, and squeezed and raced each other to the utmost degree of satisfaction.

The Misses CUNNINGHAM and their young brothers were, of course, not spectators of the scene. Policemen were posted at the foot of the centre landing to the third story, to prevent the intrusion of any individual to the portion of the house reserved for their occupation. The furniture in the rooms so set apart is avowedly the property of their mother, and was not sold yesterday. And it must be understood that the proceeds of the furniture and other articles, the property of the late Dr. BURNELL, which were yesterday disposed of by auction, will be held in trust for his heirs, and if his marriage with Mrs. CUNNINGHAM shall be established, her claim to a portion of the same will be incontrovertible.

STATE AFFAIRS.

[Special Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.]

ALBANY, Monday, March 30, 1857.

The assembly opened business this morning, by [illegible] the bill relative to sales on the docks, for the purpose of considering it in Committee of the Whole, the bill to extend the Genesee Valley Canal to Olean.

After an animated and protracted discussion, the bill was ordered to a third reading, and the House went back to the regular order of business—the presentation of petitions, &c. Petitions and reports of Committees had been gone through with, when the Senate adjourned.

The Senate was steadily engaged in the third reading of bills this entire session. All the bills, with one single exception, were of a private, local character.

The exception was the Limehouse bill, which passed its third reading by the following vote:

AYES—Messrs. Bellinger, Briggs, Brooks, Purdon, Slade, Sprague, Kelly, Madden, Nichols, Noxon, Ramsay, Richardson, A. H. Smith, C. P. Smith, J. A. Smith, Stebbins, Upham, Usher, Wadsworth—19.

NOES—Messrs. Bradford, Darling, Halsted, Hotchkiss, Huntington, Lee, Paterson, Ruger, Spencer, Towns—10.

Messrs. CUTLER, FOSTY and SWART were absent.

I have several inquiries as to the details of a bill to re-divide the Wards of the City of New-York. There is no such bill no before the Legislature, nor is there at present much probability that such a proposition will be introduced at this late period of the session. Certainly none can pass this Legislature, if introduced, for there is now sufficient time remaining in which to investigate and mature such a measure.

The School bill introduced by Mr. VARNUM has come from the Committee in quite a different shape from what it was when it was submitted for their consideration. The present plan is to set before the Governor to appoint three gentlemen—who are to serve without compensation—whose duty it shall be during the recess of the Legislature to investigate the condition of the City schools, to ascertain what laws are now in force, and what should to their opinion, be enacted, and what should be repealed. The aim of all they are to embody in one revised and amended statute, and submit it to the next Legislature, for its consideration and approval. This postpones much necessary legislation for another year, but I suppose it is the best that can be done, under the circumstances. The gentlemen who framed the bill introduced by Mr. VARNUM, and at whose request he submitted it to the Legislature, seemed to have considered their labors ended when this bill left the City. They unjustly threw upon Mr. VARNUM the entire responsibility and labor of explaining its various provisions. This labor he had not the time to perform, and the Committee who framed the bill had no right to enact it of him. Had they have followed up their first efforts, I have no doubt the many wise and judicious alterations which they proposed would have received the affirmative action of the Senate and Assembly.

After to-day, the Assembly meets at 9 o'clock in the morning. Then we shall, probably, do business with the largest sized augur.

The election for Regent of the University is set down for the first Tuesday in April. The only candidates I have yet heard named, are ROBERT TOWNSEND, Esq., of this City, and LEONARD LINCKLAEN, of Madison. The Legislature ought to take little time to determine between these two. I do not know what may the extent of the qualifications which Mr. LINCKLAEN possesses but they must be extraordinary, indeed, if in intellect, education, taste and general capacity, he is even the equal of Mr. TOWNSEND. But with the political chicane of the two gentlemen I happened to be equally well posted, and while I know Mr. LINCKLAEN to have been always acting with the Silver Grays, I know Mr. TOWNSEND to have been a decided and efficient colleague in the ranks of the friends of freedom. This distinction between the two gentlemen is so well known and marked that a Republican Legislature ought not to hesitate which to choose.

It is understood that the nomination of Dr. BRIGHT, as Physician to the Marine Hospital, was confirmed by the Senate in Executive Session, on Wednesday last. If this understanding be correct, the nomination will be transmitted to-morrow.

The political cauldron wherein are stewing the would be Harbor-masters, Port Wardens, Canal Appraisers, gives symptoms of being unusually heated. I should not wonder if some should be found cooked through and through during the present week.

LEO.

P. S.—The only man who wants an office, and who deserves the credit of nominating and electing Gov KING, has just arrived in town I think he stands a reasonable chance of promotion—much to the disgust of about 100 individuals, who singly and alone carried the Republican State Convention, and secured for its nominees the enormous majority of last fall. LEO.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Monday, March 30.

PETITIONS.

In relation to Trinity Church.

For the adoption of the exterior lines recommended by the Harbor Commissioners.

Against incorporating Towing and Wrecking Companies.

Against the regulation of piers on the East River.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

Relating to the New Hospital, New-York.

Relative to unsafe buildings in New-York.

Relating to the terms of the City Court, Brooklyn.

Relative to the District Courts, New-York.

BILLS PASSED.

To prevent frauds in the sale of railroad and steamboat tickets.

To change the name of the Syracuse and Southern Railroad.

Relative to bridges on the New-York and Harlem Railroad.

To extend the time for the completion of the Black River and Utica Railroad.

The Senate Committee on cities and villages will meet on Tuesday afternoon for the purpose of a final hearing of the parties interested in the New-York Charter Bill as passed by the Assembly.

Mr. SHERRILL's Excise bill passed the Senate by Ayes 20, Noes 10.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. BRIGGS put in a bill establishing a uniform standard for the illuminating power of inflammable gas, supplied by gas companies, in New-York.

The bill provides that gas should never be below the illuminating power of 16 Sperm candles, nor average less than 18, or that it shall be unlawful to collect the bills for the same. The provisions of the bill are not to apply to the Harlem Gas Company until the expiration of three years.

Mr. BRIGGS also put in a bill creating the office of Gas Inspector for the City of New-York, who is to be appointed by the Governor, and to hold office for two years, receiving the fees for the inspection of gas meters, &c.

Mr. NOXON introduced a resolution calling upon the Attorney General to prosecute to a finality the rights and claims of the people of the State to Castle Garden, and the lands adjacent, provided he thinks the title of the State valid.

The Senate then in Committee of the Whole, debated the bill appropriating $150,000 to the paying of debts due counties.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Monday, March 30.

The Assembly, in Committee of the Whole, debated the bill providing for the extension of the Genesee Valley Canal to Millgrove.

The Geneva Valley and Mill Grove Canal bill was amended so as to confine the expense to $100,000, and then ordered to a third reading.

Petitions were presented against the repeal of the Trinity Church law, and against the Second-avenue Railroad bill.

EVENING SESSION.

The providing for the purchase and establishment of a Public Park and Market in the Eastern Fire District of Brooklyn, was, on motion of Mr. FOLK, taken from the sub-committee and referred to the Committee of the Whole.

The bill to authorize the sale of State Arsenals in New-York and Albany was reported complete and ordered to a third reading.

The bill to reduce the several acts relating to the District Courts of the City of New-York into one, was ordered to a third reading.

The annual report of the New-York Juvenile Asylum was presented.

Mr. BOSWORTH introduced a bill to punish nuisances and trespasses on lands.

The bill makes it a misdemeanor for any person to spread on vacant lots in New-York, or erect any shanties thereon.

Mr. HARROWER introduced a bill to widen Sixth-avenue and Sixth-street, Brooklyn.

Mr. VARNUM drew attention of a bill to provide taxes to the Insurance Commissioner.

The bill, he said, intended to apply to Life Insurance Companies the same provisions now applicable to Directors of Savings Banks.

Mr. RIVERS introduced a bill to [illegible] the power of married women.

The bill is designed to settle the doubt as to their power over property acquired previous to the act of 1848.

On motion of Mr. LEAVENWORTH, the resolution appointing a Golding Committee of nine was adopted.

Mr. HASTINGS moved to take from the table the resolution calling upon the Erie Railroad for information. Motion lost.

Interesting "Developments" Down South.

AN ERASCIBLE COMMUNITY AND A PUGNACIOUS EDITOR.

That peppery little sheet—the *Daily Carolina Times*, published at Columbia in South Carolina—has a frightful state of affairs recorded in its edition of March 26.

Firstly.—The editor has had a Free Soil letter, the receipt of which throws him into a spasm, and invokes a whole column of editorial. Under ordinary circumstances he would not have noticed it; but judicious friends advised him to publish it. And so published it is; and this is the function of it:

NEW-YORK, March 19, 1857.

Editors Daily Times:—You have shown yourself ——by writing against Mr. AIKEN, *one of the very few* gentlemen you have sent from South Carolina to Washington.

You may fret and whine and scold as much as you please, Free Soil is gaining ground all over the country; and although a few years ago we should have been satisfied to have let Slavery alone in the old States, we now mean to have it abolished *throughout the Union*. Remember this and put it in your pipe. Had you not have touched the Missouri Compromise, we should have let you alone, but you have set us at defiance, and you must now take the consequences. We are the strongest both in money and *guns*. Why, we have troops enough in this one City of New-York to lay waste the entire State of South Carolina if we do be. Come and see us and satisfy yourself on that point. You are all made up of dust and foam, which will not swell your wages if you come here yourself.

Certainly a very decided reply. But the Carolina *Times* takes it to heart accordingly. Out of "base poltroons"—declares that "the spirit of a craven and a braggart" breathes in its every line—and thinks it may have been written by one of the leaders of the Republican Party. We are respectfully informed, too, that Northern insolence is becoming "almost ferocious in its audacity," for "*the consciousness of increased power and capacity* for evil invariably tend to make bad men worse."

Secondly, the *Carolina Times* having relieved its stomach of this bad pill, the operation of which was sudden, effective, but unpleasant, finds instantly another grievance worse than the first. The next editorial column tells the new tale. A Mrs. EMERSON, designing to destroy the South, has lately been lecturing in various localities in South Carolina. The *Daily Times* man suspected her, the instant she appeared, but waited for "something to turn up"—and it has turned up with a vengeance. The lady has had her mask torn off in Sumter. In that place she tried to lecture, but the people wouldn't hear her. They shut her mouth, and then scorched her baggage. A Committee of Investigation was appointed, and the Secretary, Mr. CHARLES WESLEY WOLFE, gives a touching narrative of the result of the Committee's reading of Mrs. EMERSON's private letters, their investigations concerning her method of traveling, and the discovery that she held a treasonable correspondence with people living north of Mason and DIXON's line. This report is very spicy, though the Secretary intended to be serious. We copy a little of it as a "postmen":

"The Committee, as soon as the lecture, or rather *tirade against Southern ladies* had been concluded, and the other performance of examining heads commenced, informed Mrs. EMERSON of the injurious reports in circulation concerning her, and demanded, as an act of justice, both to herself (if innocent) and our quiet community, that she should state and prove her reasons for coming among us, and acting in such an anomalous manner.

Her unreasonably mode of acting, *worthy of the most abandoned of her sex*, showing herself no unfit instrument for the accomplishment of any nefarious scheme or mission entrusted to her.

Moreover, she came in a strange manner, no one with her, by private conveyance, carrying with her a lantern and *side saddle*. In conclusion, the Committee, *in a respectful manner, asked that she would allow them to search her baggage*, remarking that if she were really guilty, the community ought to know it; but, if, on the other hand, she were innocent, it was important that it should be made apparent.

Finding there was no way in which she could avoid an investigation, she at length, consented to a search. Accordingly *the Committee followed her to her Hotel*, where, upon an examination of her effects, they found matter which fully corroborated their worst suspicions. *Upon inspection of her papers, they came to the conclusion that she was a philanthropist of the* Mistaken Benevolent Brown order, and that her mission among us, if for no worse purpose, *was to collect materials for a work similar to Uncle Tom's Cabin.*

One of the Committee certified that he saw her extract a letter from an envelope and secrete it. She bitterly denied the truth of this assertion, but at any rate, the *envelop was found empty*, addressed to some one in Massachusetts.

The Committee *wet and wearied, having been caught in a shower, while going from the lecture-room to the hotel*,) convinced of her guilt from the partial examination they had made, did not think it necessary *to go through all her baggage*.

The Committee beg leave to state, that they acted *as gently and respectfully as they possibly could* under the circumstances. *But though a woman, she has put herself out of the pale of woman's privileges, and deserves no respectful consideration.*

Acting upon the hint in the last paragraph, the Carolina *Times* proposes *to tar and feather Mrs. Emerson*; and does it in the most delicate manner:

"Her masculine department affords just ground for suspecting that *Mrs.* EMERSON is not all, but a great deal more than she appears to be. If she will only pay us a visit in Columbia, we promise she shall be treated with *all the honors* due to her real sex and design; and we trust that this strong-minded woman may not take her final departure from our State before this is done."

Thirdly, The *Carolina Times*, having been complimented by the NEW-YORK TIMES on the skill and fidelity with which it had depicted the character of the Southern Chivalry, in its strictures upon the course of Governor AIKEN, who had ventured to insult his constituents and to outrage the sensibilities of the South by acting like a gentleman, takes our compliments in dudgeon and retorts upon us with severity and force in the following agreeable article:

"THE NEW-YORK TIMES AND GOVERNOR AIKEN.—The New-York *Daily Times*, that foul and sluggish sewer through which flow the envenomed filth and moral pollution engendered by Black Republican forgery, falsehood and treason—the organ of SEWARD, and the eulogist of SUMNER, WILSON, BURLINGAME and the infamous HALE—of HALE, whose base and vulgar indignity to a Convent of unprotected women, is both his highest achievement and most indelible disgrace—this organ we say, of Black Republicanism and treason, was the first to enter the lists as the champion and defender of Gov. AIKEN.

It has pleased that paper to publish the strictures which it was our painful duty to make, garbled, however, with its characteristic unfairness, to suit its purposes, and accompanied with nearly a column of Black Republican rant, rhapsody, fustian and twaddle.

It is by no means surprising that an organ of BANKS and SEWARD would come to the defence of Governor AIKEN for his extraordinary courtesy to the former. We did not expect that the Black Republican Press would do otherwise than approve. It is worthy of remark, however, that no other Press has approved—the Democratic Press at the South having, without exception, so far as we have seen, condemned. If such be the exclusive friends of Governor AIKEN, he is most welcome to them.

The remonstrance of the TIMES is simply impotent—a mere expenditure of indignant rage unavailing, for, after all, it does not understand, and therefore cannot appreciate, our position. It considers Speaker BANKS a gentleman; we do not: for no one with his sentiments and principles can be. It considers Speaker BANKS as entitled to the courtesies of life—of even refined society; we do not. We regard him as beyond the pale of a refined courtesy—excluded by his own acts. If incurable fanaticism be a merit, Speaker BANKS has it. If inexpiable treason be a virtue, Speaker BANKS can claim it. To prove this we need only repeat what we have said before. Mr. Speaker BANKS avows sentiments that lead directly, and lead inevitably, to insurrection, rapine, and murder! He boldly proclaims himself an enemy to the South—to the institutions of the South. He has identified himself with a party which repudiates the Constitution, and unblushingly proclaims a "higher law" than the instrument they are sworn to support. Speaker BANKS would put the knife of the midnight assassin to our throats; he would regard with complacency the murder of our wives and children. Mr. Speaker BANKS would contentedly sleep with blood upon his soul.

Was it becoming, in a Southern Representative, to move a vote of thanks to such a fiend as this?

It was the very exhaustion of courtesy, when Gov. AIKEN rose and conducted Speaker BANKS to the Chair. Enough, however, has been said on this subject. It affords us any thing but pleasure to think of it."

Sale of Pews in Dr. Hatfield's New Church.

The pews in Dr. HATFIELD's new Church, at the corner of Ninth-avenue and Thirty-first-street, were announced to be disposed of, last evening, at auction. A large assembly was present, but it was decided not to sell at auction, for the reason that the choicest pews, fifty-eight in number, had been disposed of. Last evening five additional pews were sold—making the present number sold 63, and the amount received for them $20,625. The priced paid for the pews ranged from $150 to $600. There are 69 pews, in the body of the church, still to be sold, from which it is expected about the same amount as above will be realized. All in the gallery are to be rented.

Concerts.

The absence of the opera, and of any strong excitement in the theatrical or musical world, makes the present a peculiarly favorable time for the givers of concerts, and we are not surprised to find many amongst members of an attractive kind in our advertising columns. Foremost among them is the concert of M. OLE BULL, to take place to-night at Dodworth's Saloon. The great violinist has, we are happy to say, recovered from his recent severe indisposition, and plays no less than four times to-night. The instrumental feature of the programme is PAGANINI's Concerto in E flat, three movements of which will be played. Miss GELLER, Signor GIANNONI, Signor GASPARONI, Mr. G. W. MORGAN, and Mr. H. C. TIMM will assist Mr. BULL.

At the Stuyvesant Institute, Mme. ELVINA VAIL gives a concert, also to-night, at which a number of artists—some of them new to us—will assist. A fine programme is promised.

A large number of persons will be interested in the forthcoming concert for the benefit of the Masonic Relief Fund, to take place at Niblo's Garden in a few days. We are happy to say that the arrangements are progressing most favorably. Amongst other eminent artists who have volunteered their services for the occasion we are at liberty to mention the name of Mr. OLE BULL. To-night a meeting (to which Master Masons and the fraternity generally are invited) will be held at the rooms of the Crescent Lodge, No 535, corner of Broadway and Thirteenth street. The Committee appointed for making the necessary arrangements will then report on what they have done, and we shall have a better idea of the magnitude of the forthcoming entertainment.

Supply of Croton Water to Vessels Leaving New-York.

Sealed proposals for the exclusive right to furnish, for the next three years, Croton water to all vessels and steamers going from New-York, were opened yesterday, at the office of the Croton Aqueduct Department. The highest bid offered was $10,750 per annum, and was put in by Mr. THOMAS F. BELL, to whom the contract was duly awarded. This is a slight decline from the terms of the three years' contract just terminated, which was $12,660 per annum. In 1845, when this contract system first commenced, the Croton Aqueduct Department received from this source $5,000 a year. Prior to 1845, the owners and masters of vessels were obliged to pay to the Department direct for the water they used. This was found to be attended with great inconvenience, and more loss than profit to the Department, and was abandoned.

It is said that under the present system, and with the present average yearly payment required to be made to the City for the monopoly of supplying water to vessels leaving this port, a handsome net profit may be derived by proper and efficient management. Some estimate the monopoly as bringing to the contractor profits exceeding the annual revenue of the Port Surveyor, or Collector even. Others say it is not as valuable an appointment as Commissioner of Deeds. One thing is certain, that an immense number of sailing craft and vessels and steamers leave this port in the course of a year, and that the aggregate supply of water needed for them all is enormous. The only limit of price placed on the contractor is, that he shall not charge over twenty five cents for one hundred and twenty gallons for water supplied vessels laying at the wharf. For supplying vessels laying in the stream, they are at liberty to charge what they please.

The Niagara.

Intelligence from Washington conveys the decision of the Naval Department, to dispatch the *Niagara* at the earliest day possible, without her armament. This accords with freely expressed opinions at the Navy Yard, that while it would be gratifying to exhibit the new frigate with all her accompaniments, her twelve heavy swivels upon the upper deck would be likely to encumber the operations of laying the cable. She will now be enabled to depart, probably by the 10th or 12th of April, and will have clear decks for action.

The Carlton House finally Sold.

This property has been disposed of to so many different persons, according to rumor, that it may be worth while to state the facts. The hotel stands on two lots extending back to Benson-street, a distance of 175 feet, the title to one of which was not clear a short time since. A few weeks ago Mr. HOGANS, the present proprietor, bought the property for $200,000, and subsequently opened negotiations for its sale to Messrs. CHAPLIN, MELLEN & Co., LEROY M. WILEY, and others. Within the past few days Mr. WILEY and WM. G. LANE have secured it for $280,000, thus netting to Mr. HOGANS the snug sum of $50,000. The purchasers will demolish the Carlton on or before the 1st of May, and erect on its site a first-class warehouse, to be occupied by Messrs. W. G. LANE & Co., dry-goods dealers. We understand that Mr. HOGANS has recently perfected the title, by compromise with the former owners.

The Streets—The Cleaners Driven Off—Another Beginning Made.

There was a great disappointment Monday morning on finding that Broadway and every other street in town remained just as dirty as ever, notwithstanding the announcement that, at midnight of Sunday 300 men and carts would be set to the work of cleaning. The contractors, however, assert that it is not their fault. Their story is, that at the appointed hour several gangs went to work on Broadway, Canal-street, John-street and elsewhere. They had not loaded a cart at the corner of Canal-street and Broadway before a row broke out—it is said, among the workmen themselves. The cause of the disturbance does not appear, but whatever it may have been, the rebels pitched into the peaceable, and, with demonstrations of violence, cleared the ground both of men and carts. This accomplished, they pushed over to the Bowery, fell upon the gang of workers there, broke their brooms and hoes, and threatened to flog all who did not either join them or make themselves scarce. This feat successful, the invaders now increased to a company of some 60 persons, marched down two and two to John-street, and by the same process filled the gang there with the panic. The police, like good citizens, meanwhile, were keeping the peace personally and avoiding the company of riotous and wicked men.

Early in the morning the Contractor ordered every man who had been employed to be discharged, a new army collected and set to work at 6 o'clock P. M. precisely. Mayor WOOD promised to instruct Chief MARSHAL to detail policemen enough to break the head of every rowdy last night.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—In addition to the extension obtained by the division of the Professorship of Physics and Chemistry, the Trustees of Columbia College, at a recent meeting, as we understand, have also divided the Chair of Mathematics and Astronomy. The latter Chair is to be retained by Professor HACKLEY. The Professorship of Mathematics is therefore open to nomination, and communications in relation to this Chair, now temporarily occupied by the Astronomical Professor, may be addressed to the President of the College, CHARLES KING, LL. D., or to any of the following Committee:

Rev. JOHN KNOX, D. D., Chairman of the Board.
WM. BETTS, LL. D., Chairman of the Committee,
HON. HAMILTON FISH, LL. D.
HENRY JAS. ANDERSON, LL. D.
JOHN TORREY, M. D.

Man Overboard!

At 5 o'clock P. M., yesterday, a man, too much in a hurry to wait for the next boat at the Fulton Ferry, essayed a leap after the boat as she was receding from the slip; his agility and momentum not being equal to the space to be overcome, he dropped into the dock, where he was observed bobbing round for several minutes enjoying a cold bath. A pole was extended to the hapless individual to keep him from sinking, which he grasped with convulsive energy, all forgetful of his hat falling off on a voyage of discovery. A ladder was finally handed down, on which he slowly ascended to dry land, a wetter and wiser man

American Bible Union.

The Officers and Managers of the American Bible Union held a special meeting on Saturday with reference to the decease of Deacon WILLIAM COLGATE. After devotional exercises, Dr. ARMITAGE, Wm. D. MERRELL, Esq., Rev. Wm. R. MARKHAM, and Wm. H. WORCESTER, Esq., spoke of the bearing, excellence, and benevolence of the deceased. Resolutions of respect and sympathy followed.

Removal.

Lieutenant-Governor MCCLURG, of Virginia, is out in a card addressed to the people of the State, vindicating himself from certain grave aspersions upon his good name. He avows his intention of resigning his office, to emigrate to Nebraska. The reports that he had run away with a married woman, leaving his wife and children, he denies with becoming indignation.

Miss DAVENPORT is playing *Medea* at Charleston.

The Charleston *Courier* calls attention to the fact that there is no monument in Mount Auburn, (Boston,) to the memory of the late Hon. S. LEGARE, nor is his name entered in the Jumper's book. Information of his burial was furnished by Rev. EDWARD EVERETT, and messages have been taken by citizens of Charleston to erect a suitable memorial.

The *Tribune* learns that a wealthy gentleman of this vicinity has just given to four of the prominent painters of the City commissions of unusual magnitude. The artists in question are Messrs. HUNTINGTON, HICKS, ROSSITER and BAKER. Each is to paint a picture fifteen feet by nine, grouping from twenty to thirty distinguished living personages of this country. Thus Mr. HUNTINGTON is to paint the eminent merchants; the picture of Mr. HICKS will represent men and women who have become famous in American literature; that of Mr. ROSSITER will give the portraits of scientific men, and that of Mr. BAKER of artists. The works are to be commenced immediately.

Right Honorable CHARLES SHAW LEFEVRE, on retiring from the Speakership of the House of Commons, was voted an annuity of £4,000. Mr. LEFEVRE was elected Speaker in 1839, over Mr. GOULBOURN, and was reflected in 1841, 1847 and 1852.

Mr. ALLAN IRVING, the vocalist, has met a flattering reception in England. His professional tour in America is said to have improved his style and added to his voice.

We learn from the Buffalo *Courier* that JAMES H. SANFORD, Esq., of this City, has become one of the proprietors and editors of that paper. Mr. SANFORD was for fourteen years connect with the editorial department of the *Journal of Commerce*.

List of Americans registered at the Banking office of the American European Express and Exchange Company, Paris, from Feb. 28 to March 13, 1857:

W. B. Bennett, C. W. Richards, L. N. Carrisart, Capt. D. Lines, Dr. John C. McCants, Jos Francis and lady; G. L. Stanpstead, A. H. Gibbs, J. S. Minturn, M. D., E. B. Angus and lady, W. M. Thornton, I. T. Williams, E. S. Munroe, Dr. D. C. Peters, S. Bernstein, Jno. A. Post and family, E. T. Dunton, G. A. Scoucis, New York; W. Lilley, J. Geddis, Dr. S. M. Sargent, Ohio; E. S. Cressbrough, Dr. John C. Morfit, Ill.; Dr J. E. Wellman, T. R. Sandidge, Samuel Harr and lady, J. R Evernat, H. A. Yardley, Penn.; Jas. G. Gregory, Benj Gregory, New-Jersey.

Another Boston lady is preparing for the stage—Miss ELLEN F. ESSELS, daughter of the actor ESSELS, who was lost on board the *Lexington* several years since. Miss ESSELS will complete her musical education in Europe.

Mr. GEORGE W. CURTIS lectured in Baltimore last week in aid of the Home for the Friendless. He discoursed of CHARLES DICKENS, and was received with marked favor.

Gov. Walker's Letter of Acceptance—Kansas and Slavery.

Correspondence of the Evening Post.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, March 29, 1857.

ROBERT J. WALKER's letter of acceptance of the Kansas Governorship was finished last evening. In it he assures the President, to whom it is addressed, that he had been induced to change his determination to decline the office by the EXECUTIVE's assurances of the importance of the mission, and of his own peculiar fitness for it. He reiterates his belief in the soundness of the principle of "popular sovereignty" announced in the Kansas-Nebraska act—a principle, in his opinion, constituting the basis of all free government. He maintains that it must yet have a triumphant and beneficent operation in Kansas, and that it would be folly to swerve from it, or adopt any substitute for it in the Government of the Territory. For himself, the new Governor declares he shall insist on the right of the majority of the people of Kansas to settle their own institutions, and he shall resist any attempt of outside influences or of a resident minority to impose a constitution or a code of laws abhorrent to the will of the majority.

In the maintenance of this purpose he calls upon the patriotic and intelligent citizens of Kansas for their support, expressing a confidence that they will submit to that peaceful arbitration of the questions in dispute among them which is provided by the constitution and laws of the land. He assures them that he goes out to his labors with the expectation that no appeal to arms will be needed to sustain the action of the civil authorities.

The above sketch of Governor WALKER's letter is derived from one of his personal friends, who has seen the letter. To the principles declared in it, the representatives of the Kansas pro-slavery party now in Washington have given their assent, promising WALKER their individual support, if the programme shall be faithfully carried out—as they understand it, I suppose.

Gov. WALKER still maintains the opinion expressed in his published address to the people of Pennsylvania, shortly before President BUCHANAN's election, that a fair trial of the principles of the organic act of Kansas must make it a Free State. In this sentiment, also, I understand, Mr. BUCHANAN concurs, and has avowed, with more than his usual explicitness, to some of the more ultra-southern politicians, that the Democratic Party of the North cannot and will stand the continuance of the violent Pro Slavery policy heretofore pursued in Kansas. The President declares that it will do no good to the Slaveholding section, and will utterly ruin the northern wing of the Democracy, to attempt by violence to counteract the operation of those laws of God and nature which must ultimately make Kansas a Free State. So Mr. BUCHANAN's friends report him.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S
WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE.
THE 23RD TEST IN ACCIDENTAL FIRES.
The attention of Merchants and all others wishing
A REALLY FIRE-PROOF SAFE,
is requested to the following testimonial:

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, March 11, 1857.

GENTLEMEN: We are happy to say that our Books and Papers, deposited in one of your Safes, came out of the fire at the burning of our warehouse, No. 15 Bowly's Wharf, on the 1st inst., *without injury, being preserved in perfect order*. The heat was intense, as the warehouse contained large quantities of whisky, cotton, &c., and the safe fell from the second floor, and *was eleven hours in the fire*. We have already purchased of your agents a larger one of the same kind.

CHAPLAIN & JONES.

STILL ANOTHER—THE 24TH TEST.

MESSRS. STEARNS & MARVIN:

GENTLEMEN: On the morning of the 10th of last December, my store, with others, was destroyed by fire, but on removing our

STEARNS & MARVIN SAFE

from the rubbish, I found my books, cash and valuable papers, to the amount of about *seven thousand dollars, in perfect order*. Yours truly,

JOHN CANAVAN.

CANADA, C. W., Feb. 26, 1857.

Depôt of
STEARNS & MARVIN'S FIRE-PROOF SAFES,
No. 49 Murray-st., New-York.

LOW'S BROWN WINDSOR SOAP.
CAUTION TO DEALERS.
AS THE PROPRIETORS ARE IN POSSESSION of the names of houses selling a counterfeit of the above, being a close imitation of their label, with the signature of Robt. Low & Son, but a very inferior soap, having no qualities either for washing or perfume like the genuine, they are proceeding with actions, through their Attorney, against every house so offending.

Low's Soaps can be obtained, genuine, of
FRANCIS TOMES & SONS,
No. 6 Maiden-lane.

HEATH, WYNKOOP & CO.,
No 62 Liberty-st., New-York.
PROPRIETORS OF LYON'S KATHAIRON, &c.,
And manufacturers of
PERFUMERY OF ALL KINDS,
Invite the attention of the trade to their large and varied stock. In beauty of style, excellence of quality and cheapness we are enabled to offer inducements unequaled by other manufacturers.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS, 1857,
AT LAST FALL'S PRICES.
SMITH & LOUNSBERY, NO. 455 BROADWAY, near Grand-st., have now ready for exhibition a large and superior stock of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING, imported expressly for this Spring's trade, and until further notice will be sold at LAST FALL'S PRICES.

WARNOCK & CO.,
FASHIONABLE HATTERS,
Have removed from No. 203 to the more convenient store No. 519 Broadway, under St. Nicholas Hotel, and invite the attention of gentlemen to a new and elegant assortment of fashionable dress hats, felt hats, caps, &c., &c., of entirely new and very attractive patterns, all of which were manufactured expressly for our new establishment.

SAWS.
HOE & CO.'S PATENT GROUND SAWS, PLASTERING trowels, &c., can be had, wholesale and retail, at the principal hardware stores, at the manufactories of the manufacturers, Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st., or at the Works, corner of Monroe, Sheriff and Columbia-sts., New-York.

INDUCEMENTS TO THE PURCHASER OF SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING.—[illegible] during a change in the firm on the 1st of May, [illegible] prior to that event; we are desirous of reducing our [illegible] stock of first quality ready-made garments. We think, therefore, reduce our prices for the short time as to present extra inducements to purchasers. [illegible] our recent importation English overcoats, dress and business frocks, pantaloons and vests, in the latest [illegible] western and home fabrics, having been manufactured expressly for our Spring and Summer trade.

WM. T. JENNINGS & CO.,
No. 221 Broadway, third door above Astor-place.

HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.'S GENUINE COD LIVER OIL, by ten years' experience proved the purest and best in use and most reliable remedy for Consumption. Prepared only by HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., Nos. 183, 275, 311, and 736 Broadway, N. Y. Sold at manufacturers' prices by all wholesale druggists.

SOME HOPES YET OF BEING CURED OF CONSUMPTION, by the use of RUSHTON'S COD-LIVER OIL. It lessens the cough, diminishes the night-sweats, and imparts strength to the body. Be particular to see that with FREDERICK V. RUSHTON'S name is fair on each label. Sold at 50 a bottle, at No. 10 Astor House, corner of Barclay-st., and No. 419 Broadway, corner of Canal-st.

WILD CHERRY.—WE HEAR SO MUCH SAID of the wonderful curative power of Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM, in all stages of diseased lungs, that we feel perfectly safe in recommending it for general use for coughs, colds, bronchitis, &c. None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

HILL'S IMPROVED INSTANTANEOUS HAIR DYE, &c. a box, black or brown, No. 1 Barclay-st. Inimitable cutting of hair and whiskers. Highly fragrant Dentifrice, &c. and &c. a box.

A COMPARISON
Of our stock with any other in the market will prove that we have the largest assortment and that our prices are, at least, twenty per cent the cheapest. See the list in the dry goods' column of this paper.

W. J. P. DAILEY & CO.,
Nos. 61 and 63 Broadway.

HIRAM ANDERSON'S,
No. 29 Bowery,
Is the Largest! Cheapest! and most Elegant!
Carpet Store
In the United States.

BEAUTIFUL, ELEGANT, DISTINGUE.
Our decorated Tea Sets, 56 pieces, at $14 50—usual price $21. One hundred of them were sold last week. Fifty sets only remain. W. J. P. DAILEY & CO.,
Nos. 61 and 63 Broadway.

"WHO KILLED COCK ROBIN?"
"Who killed all the Rats?"
I, said "COSTAR," with my "EXTERMINATOR;" I kill all the Rats.
"COSTAR'S" Depôt, No. 482 Broadway, New-York.
Where may be had, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
"COSTAR'S" RAT EXTERMINATOR;
"COSTAR'S" ROACH AND BUG DO.;
"COSTAR'S" EXTERMINATING POWDER.

SEWING MACHINES.—I. M. SINGER & CO.'S *Gazette*, a beautiful pictorial paper, contains full and reliable information about sewing machines, and answers all questions that can be asked on the subject. All who read this paper will learn how to purchase a sewing machine with which $1,000 a year, clear profit, can be made, and will be protected from being imposed upon by any of the humbug machines now before the public. I. M. SINGER & CO.'S *Gazette* will be sent, gratis, to all who apply, by letter or otherwise.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 288 Broadway, New-York.

CURTAIN MATERIALS AND WINDOW-SHADES AT WHOLESALE.—KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 29 Broadway and No. 54 Reade-st., have a full and choice stock of Brussels, Satin De Laines, Worsted Damasks, Lace and Muslin Curtains, Cornices, Gimps, &c., which are offered at the lowest prices. Window Shades.—Our stock of Window Shades is the largest in New-York, and our superior manufacturing facilities enable us to offer these goods less than other houses. We invite the attention of close buyers.

SPRING STYLE, GENTLEMEN'S HATS.—THE subscribers are now prepared to offer for sale their much-improved ventilating and [illegible] manufactured by us. Their hats are as pleasant [illegible] to the head as the finest quality of felt hats, and will be found to be the most comfortable ever worn.

ARCHER & MARTIN, No. [illegible]
Between Warren and Murray sts.

DR. FEUCHTWANGER'S NEW FLAVORINGS for every liquor, to be produced at a moment's notice. One gallon to fifty litres of spirits, cognac brandy, Holland and English gin, Jamaica and St. Croix rum, Bourbon and Monongahela, Irish and Scotch whiskey, apple, peach, cherry, and raspberry brandy, best and cheapest imported cognac oil. For sale by Dr. L. FEUCHTWANGER, No. 143 Maiden-lane.

THE ONLY PERFECT PEN IN THE WORLD IS PRINCE'S IMPROVED PROTEAN FOUNTAIN PEN, patented Jan. 20 and Dec. 26, 1854. Durable, beautiful and useful—the labor-saving Pen. With the many portable styles on hand, we have just introduced an improved style for bankers and accountants. Pencils and other hard Rubber Goods sold at the depôt, No. 232 Broadway, corner Reade-st.

WIGS!—HAIR-DYE!!—WIGS!!!
BATCHELOR'S WIGS AND TOUPEES HAVE IMPROVEMENTS peculiar to their house. They are celebrated all over the world for their graceful beauty, ease and durability—fitting to a charm. The largest and best stock in the world. Twelve private rooms for applying his famous DYE. Sold at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—GREAT BARGAINS.—Owing to alterations to be made in the Piano Rooms at No. 333 Broadway, the large stock of Pianos and Melodeons will be sold during this week at lower prices than ever before offered in this City. Pianos and Melodeons to rent. HORACE WATERS, Agent.

OPEN YOUR EYES TO YOUR OWN INTEREST, and buy your China, glass, cut nutrires, and plated ware of DAILEY & CO., Nos. 61 and 63 Broadway. They are selling off their entire stock, which is, by all odds, the largest in this country. See their list of prices in the dry goods column of this paper.

COTTAGE AT ROCKAWAY, L. I., TO LET.—A very desirable, furnished cottage, having sixteen rooms, water in the kitchen, with every convenience, location near the ocean; stable, ice house (filled), double bath house, &c. Apply, personally or by letter, to W. H. BOLTON, [illegible]

FREE! [illegible] THE WORLD!!!
[illegible] Ladies and Gentlemen, Husbands and Wives, Children and Servants, [illegible] in harness, Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Swine, [illegible] Rids For sale by HALL, HARTHOLOMEW & Co.,
No. 196 Greenwich-st.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M. PATRICK is Sole Manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated Safes and Patent Powder proof Defiance Locks and Cross-bars. Depot No. 189 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

THE HAPPY THOUGHT STRUCK MR. CHICESTER that he might procure from some of our garden vegetables a cure for dyspepsia. He was successful. His Dyspepsia Specific removes heartburn and constipation. 50 cents per bottle by all druggists.
CHICHESTER & CO., No. 101 Wall-st., New-York.

PAYSON'S INDELIBL

AUCTION SALES.

Thursday, April 2.

PEREMPTORY SALE

BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.

TWENTY-EIGHT LOTS

OF VALUABLE

REAL ESTATE,

IN THE 22d, 23d, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32d, 33d, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42d, 43d, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52d, 53d, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62d, 63d, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72d, 73d, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82d, 83d, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92d, 93d, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th, 101st, 102d, 103d, 104th, 105th, 106th, 107th, 108th, 109th, 110th, 111th, 112th, 113th, 114th, 115th, 116th, 117th, 118th, 119th, 120th, 121st, 122d, 123d, 124th, 125th, 126th, 127th, 128th, 129th, 130th, 131st, 132d, 133d, 134th, 135th, 136th, 137th, 138th, 139th, 140th, 141st, 142d, 143d, 144th, 145th, 146th, 147th, 148th, 149th, 150th, 151st, 152d, 153d, 154th, 155th, 156th, 157th, 158th, 159th, 160th, 161st, 162d, 163d, 164th, 165th, 166th, 167th, 168th, 169th, 170th, 171st, 172d, 173d, 174th, 175th, 176th, 177th, 178th, 179th, 180th, 181st, 182d, 183d, 184th, 185th, 186th, 187th, 188th, 189th, 190th, 191st, 192d, 193d, 194th, 195th, 196th, 197th, 198th, 199th, 200th, 201st, 202d, 203d, 204th, 205th, 206th, 207th, 208th, 209th, 210th, 211th, 212th, 213th, 214th, 215th, 216th, 217th, 218th, 219th, 220th, 221st, 222d, 223d, 224th, 225th, 226th, 227th, 228th, 229th, 230th, 231st, 232d, 233d, 234th, 235th, 236th, 237th, 238th, 239th, 240th, 241st, 242d, 243d, 244th, 245th, 246th, 247th, 248th, 249th, 250th, 251st, 252d, 253d, 254th, 255th, 256th, 257th, 258th, 259th, 260th, 261st, 262d, 263d, 264th, 265th, 266th, 267th, 268th, 269th, 270th, 271st, 272d, 273d, 274th, 275th, 276th, 277th, 278th, 279th, 280th, 281st, 282d, 283d, 284th, 285th, 286th, 287th, 288th, 289th, 290th, 291st, 292d, 293d, 294th, 295th, 296th, 297th, 298th, 299th, 300th, 301st, 302d, 303d, 304th, 305th, 306th, 307th, 308th, 309th, 310th, 311th, 312th, 313th, 314th, 315th, 316th, 317th, 318th, 319th, 320th, 321st, 322d, 323d, 324th, 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2071st, 2072d, 2073d, 2074th, 2075th, 2076th, 2077th, 2078th, 2079th, 2080th, 2081st, 2082d, 2083d, 2084th, 2085th, 2086th, 2087th, 2088th, 2089th, 2090th, 2091st, 2092d, 2093d, 2094th, 2095th, 2096th, 2097th, 2098th, 2099th, 2100th, 2101st, 2102d, 2103d, 2104th, 2105th, 2106th, 2107th, 2108th, 2109th, 2110th, 2111th, 2112th, 2113th, 2114th, 2115th, 2116th, 2117th, 2118th, 2119th, 2120th, 2121st, 2122d, 2123d, 2124th, 2125th, 2126th, 2127th, 2128th, 2129th, 2130th, 2131st, 2132d, 2133d, 2134th, 2135th, 2136th, 2137th, 2138th, 2139th, 2140th, 2141st, 2142d, 2143d, 2144th, 2145th, 2146th, 2147th, 2148th, 2149th, 2150th, 2151st, 2152d, 2153d, 2154th, 2155th, 2156th, 2157th, 2158th, 2159th, 2160th, 2161st, 2162d, 2163d, 2164th, 2165th, 2166th, 2167th, 2168th, 2169th, 2170th, 2171st, 2172d, 2173d, 2174th, 2175th, 2176th, 2177th, 2178th, 2179th, 2180th, 2181st, 2182d, 2183d, 2184th, 2185th, 2186th, 2187th, 2188th, 2189th, 2190th, 2191st, 2192d, 2193d, 2194th, 2195th, 2196th, 2197th, 2198th, 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2326th, 2327th, 2328th, 2329th, 2330th, 2331st, 2332d, 2333d, 2334th, 2335th, 2336th, 2337th, 2338th, 2339th, 2340th, 2341st, 2342d, 2343d, 2344th, 2345th, 2346th, 2347th, 2348th, 2349th, 2350th, 2351st, 2352d, 2353d, 2354th, 2355th, 2356th, 2357th, 2358th, 2359th, 2360th, 2361st, 2362d, 2363d, 2364th, 2365th, 2366th, 2367th, 2368th, 2369th, 2370th, 2371st, 2372d, 2373d, 2374th, 2375th, 2376th, 2377th, 2378th, 2379th, 2380th, 2381st, 2382d, 2383d, 2384th, 2385th, 2386th, 2387th, 2388th, 2389th, 2390th, 2391st, 2392d, 2393d, 2394th, 2395th, 2396th, 2397th, 2398th, 2399th, 2400th, 2401st, 2402d, 2403d, 2404th, 2405th, 2406th, 2407th, 2408th, 2409th, 2410th, 2411th, 2412th, 2413th, 2414th, 2415th, 2416th, 2417th, 2418th, 2419th, 2420th, 2421st, 2422d, 2423d, 2424th, 2425th, 2426th, 2427th, 2428th, 2429th, 2430th, 2431st, 2432d, 2433d, 2434th, 2435th, 2436th, 2437th, 2438th, 2439th, 2440th, 2441st, 2442d, 2443d, 2444th, 2445th, 2446th, 2447th, 2448th, 2449th, 2450th, 2451st, 2452d, 2453d, 2454th, 2455th, 2456th, 2457th, 2458th, 2459th, 2460th, 2461st, 2462d, 2463d, 2464th, 2465th, 2466th, 2467th, 2468th, 2469th, 2470th, 2471st, 2472d, 2473d, 2474th, 2475th, 2476th, 2477th, 2478th, 2479th, 2480th, 2481st, 2482d, 2483d, 2484th, 2485th, 2486th, 2487th, 2488th, 2489th, 2490th, 2491st, 2492d, 2493d, 2494th, 2495th, 2496th, 2497th, 2498th, 2499th, 2500th, 2501st, 2502d, 2503d, 2504th, 2505th, 2506th, 2507th, 2508th, 2509th, 2510th, 2511th, 2512th, 2513th, 2514th, 2515th, 2516th, 2517th, 2518th, 2519th, 2520th, 2521st, 2522d, 2523d, 2524th, 2525th, 2526th, 2527th, 2528th, 2529th, 2530th, 2531st, 2532d, 2533d, 2534th, 2535th, 2536th, 2537th, 2538th, 2539th, 2540th, 2541st, 2542d, 2543d, 2544th, 2545th, 2546th, 2547th, 2548th, 2549th, 2550th, 2551st, 2552d, 2553d, 2554th, 2555th, 2556th, 2557th, 2558th, 2559th, 2560th, 2561st, 2562d, 2563d, 2564th, 2565th, 2566th, 2567th, 2568th, 2569th, 2570th, 2571st, 2572d, 2573d, 2574th, 2575th, 2576th, 2577th, 2578th, 2579th, 2580th, 2581st, 2582d, 2583d, 2584th, 2585th, 2586th, 2587th, 2588th, 2589th, 2590th, 2591st, 2592d, 2593d, 2594th, 2595th, 2596th, 2597th, 2598th, 2599th, 2600th, 2601st, 2602d, 2603d, 2604th, 2605th, 2606th, 2607th, 2608th, 2609th, 2610th, 2611th, 2612th, 2613th, 2614th, 2615th, 2616th, 2617th, 2618th, 2619th, 2620th, 2621st, 2622d, 2623d, 2624th, 2625th, 2626th, 2627th, 2628th, 2629th, 2630th, 2631st, 2632d, 2633d, 2634th, 2635th, 2636th, 2637th, 2638th, 2639th, 2640th, 2641st, 2642d, 2643d, 2644th, 2645th, 2646th, 2647th, 2648th, 2649th, 2650th, 2651st, 2652d, 2653d, 2654th, 2655th, 2656th, 2657th, 2658th, 2659th, 2660th, 2661st, 2662d, 2663d, 2664th, 2665th, 2666th, 2667th, 2668th, 2669th, 2670th, 2671st, 2672d, 2673d, 2674th, 2675th, 2676th, 2677th, 2678th, 2679th, 2680th, 2681st, 2682d, 2683d, 2684th, 2685th, 2686th, 2687th, 2688th, 2689th, 2690th, 2691st, 2692d, 2693d, 2694th, 2695th, 2696th, 2697th, 2698th, 2699th, 2700th, 2701st, 2702d, 2703d, 2704th, 2705th, 2706th, 2707th, 2708th, 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2964th, 2965th, 2966th, 2967th, 2968th, 2969th, 2970th, 2971st, 2972d, 2973d, 2974th, 2975th, 2976th, 2977th, 2978th, 2979th, 2980th, 2981st, 2982d, 2983d, 2984th, 2985th, 2986th, 2987th, 2988th, 2989th, 2990th, 2991st, 2992d, 2993d, 2994th, 2995th, 2996th, 2997th, 2998th, 2999th, 3000th, 3001st, 3002d, 3003d, 3004th, 3005th, 3006th, 3007th, 3008th, 3009th, 3010th, 3011th, 3012th, 3013th, 3014th, 3015th, 3016th, 3017th, 3018th, 3019th, 3020th, 3021st, 3022d, 3023d, 3024th, 3025th, 3026th, 3027th, 3028th, 3029th, 3030th, 3031st, 3032d, 3033d, 3034th, 3035th, 3036th, 3037th, 3038th, 3039th, 3040th, 3041st, 3042d, 3043d, 3044th, 3045th, 3046th, 3047th, 3048th, 3049th, 3050th, 3051st, 3052d, 3053d, 3054th, 3055th, 3056th, 3057th, 3058th, 3059th, 3060th, 3061st, 3062d, 3063d, 3064th, 3065th, 3066th, 3067th, 3068th, 3069th, 3070th, 3071st, 3072d, 3073d, 3074th, 3075th, 3076th, 3077th, 3078th, 3079th, 3080th, 3081st, 3082d, 3083d, 3084th, 3085th, 3086th, 3087th, 3088th, 3089th, 3090th, 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3346th, 3347th, 3348th, 3349th, 3350th, 3351st, 3352d, 3353d, 3354th, 3355th, 3356th, 3357th, 3358th, 3359th, 3360th, 3361st, 3362d, 3363d, 3364th, 3365th, 3366th, 3367th, 3368th, 3369th, 3370th, 3371st, 3372d, 3373d, 3374th, 3375th, 3376th, 3377th, 3378th, 3379th, 3380th, 3381st, 3382d, 3383d, 3384th, 3385th, 3386th, 3387th, 3388th

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Located by Charter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 28, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....
Average amount of Due to other Banks.....
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. R. OAKLEY, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. R. OAKLEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of March, 1857.
JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ARTISANS' BANK Located by Charter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 28, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$[illegible] 00
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, C. T. LEAKE, Cashier of the ARTISANS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
C. T. LEAKE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of March, 1857.
THOS. D. TEBBETTS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, as required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 28, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$[illegible] 00
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE D. ARTHUR, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of March, 1857.
EDWIN F. CORBY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA, Located by Charter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 28, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$4,848,612 17
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....
Average amount due to other Banks.....
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES PUNNETT, Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. PUNNETT, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of March, 1857.
JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 28, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. H. F. VAIL, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of March, 1857.
JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, as required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 28, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE BLISS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, at the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEORGE BLISS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of March, 1857.
JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 28, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE D. ARTHUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief. GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of March, 1857.
EDWIN F. CORBY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, Located by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 28, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBT. H. LOWRIE, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. R. H. LOWRIE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of March, 1857.
EDWARD F. CORBY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE SECOND NATIONAL, As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 28, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE BLISS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEORGE BLISS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of March, 1857.
JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, Located by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 28, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBT. H. LOWRIE, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. R. H. LOWRIE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of March, 1857.
EDWARD F. CORBY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 28, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. H. F. VAIL, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of March, 1857.
JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 28, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE BLISS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, at the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEORGE BLISS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of March, 1857.
JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 28, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE D. ARTHUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief. GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of March, 1857.
EDWIN F. CORBY

...Court—Special Term.
...Before Hon. Justice Roosevelt.
...THE PRICE MOORE DIFFICULTY—RECOVERY OF PROPERTY.

M. Price Moore vs. A. S. Livingston.—This case, for the recovery of property which Mr. Moore put out of his hands to avoid creditors, and which he has been trying for fifteen years to recover possession of, was yesterday decided in his favor. His Honor, Mr. Justice Roosevelt, rendered a very elaborate and lengthy opinion, reviewing carefully all the facts and evidence in the case, of which we give the following abstract:

ROOSEVELT, J.—"In examining this case I have felt myself compelled by the evidence to regard it as a mere convey between Livingston and Moore executory. The successive wives of the former, whose names have been introduced into the transaction, appear, for reasons which I shall hereafter explain, to be, and to have been throughout, merely nominal parties." His Honor here recites the facts of the case, and reviews the evidence at some length, adverting to the neglect of the plaintiff to offer any evidence to substantiate the alleged payment of the money; the payment of which to Miss Black-well is said to have been acknowledged by her, and which was the consideration for the property in dispute. "On the contrary," he continued, "the plaintiff's efforts seemed to be to overthrow this allegation of his complaint, and to show that the defendant received the property without any consideration. Can a party thus shift his ground, and, after having sworn to one statement, without any explanation, attempt to prove the contrary? Before the adoption of the new Code, the present suit would have been denominated a bill in equity, one of whose fundamental rules was, and still is, that a suitor coming into Court for relief must come with clean hands. Does the plaintiff present himself in that attitude?" His Honor then reviews the conduct of the plaintiff, and concludes that "all these acts of the conveyance of the property, minute, numerous circumstantial, and long-continued as they are proven to have been, it is suggested were mere acting—the devil's of a fertile imagination and inventive genius—a skillful exercise of a kind of dramatic talent in combining a series of unreal elements, to produce a real deception." His Honor adverted to the neglect to prove the sources of the consideration money. Ten thousand six hundred and fifty dollars, in one sum, is no inconsiderable amount, and there was no accounting for the source of but $500 which might have been paid by Livingston's check. Mr. Livingston's bank account did not exhibit any such large sum being drawn therefrom. He, therefore, seems to the conclusion that the checks used on the occasion "were mere puppets in a sheer get up to screen and to blind the creditors of Moore, yet the conveyance, as between the parties, is valid; and the title vests in the person named as alienee, subject only to the lien of the mortgage at the time. It is void as ... [illegible] ... payment and made in fraud. As ... [illegible] ... the Commissioner of Deeds ... [illegible] ... to assist the latter upon the supervision of the ... [illegible] ... Livingston vitiated it as ... [illegible] ... Moore executory only, giving ... [illegible] ... Livingston refused